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Landing Made at Pemangkat, Borneo

FUEHRER LAUDS JAPAN'S PROWESS

Must Crush Common Enemy, Says Hitler Before 10,000

SPEAKS AT SPORTPALAST

Occasion Was Celebration of 9th Anniversary of Chancellor's Accession to Power

Special to Japan Times and Advertiser

BERLIN, January 30.—Expressing his deep sense of gratitude for the strength of Japan, Chancellor Adolf Hitler today enthusiastically hailed his new and formidable ally. The occasion was the celebration of the ninth anniversary of the Fuehrer's accession to power, held before a demonstrative crowd of 10,000 assembled in the Sportpalast here.

"When the war will be over I do not know," declared the Chancellor, "but one thing I do know: this will again be a year of great victories. It is no longer like the last World War. Above all, this time we have allies. What the Japanese alone are achieving in the East cannot even be estimated."

Explaining the course of the war during the past year and outlining the prospects for the future, Chancellor Hitler elaborated as follows:

Second World War

"Today we often hear the remark that this war really is the second World War. It is compared with the first World War which many of us experienced as soldiers. This is correct, not only in the sense that the present fight embraces practically the entire world but it is even more correct if one considers that the same aims are being fought for, and that the same forces which participated in the first World War are also responsible for the present war. There are the same causes and above all there are the same persons.

"I may proudly say that the sole exceptions are those states which are the allies of the German Reich, namely Italy, Japan, and others. It cannot be denied that even before 1914, Churchill was already a warmonger, that Mr. Roosevelt was then President Wilson's assistant and that the capitalists of today were even at that time already using their influence in favor of the war. On the other hand nobody is able to deny that we were completely innocent in that war. We all, in those days, were simple soldiers like you, my dear wounded comrades, you who are sitting in front of me, and were only doing our duty.

"The same forces which bear the responsibility for the first World War, are also responsible for this one. I should like to mention here that Germany was a monarchy at that time and not a national socialist state. Therefore, there must be reasons which are not concerned with Germany's form of government which then, and again today, have caused our enemies to attack us, although in both cases they claimed that it was our form of government which prompted them to act.

"We Germans can hardly imagine declaring war on a neighboring state because we did not like its form of government. We cannot understand it. Others cannot understand it either. They did not enter the first World War for this reason and they did not do it this time either because of our form of government. They even embraced the meanest existing regime and fraternized with it.

"In 1914 England was the chief agitator, the same England which, in the course of 300 years, had brought under its control about a quarter of the surface of the entire globe by a series of sanguinary wars. It was not that some Indian prince or tribe or delegation went to London to beg the British to come and rule over them but the British went to India. The Indians did not want the British at all. The British forced their way in and could not be driven out without force. By force alone they subjugated India with her population of more than 380 million people. With forceful means they have compelled state after state to pay tribute to them.

Jews Belived England

"Behind the British power, of course, stood that other power which is always expecting to reap profits wherever there is unrest: The international Jewry. Thus England conquered the world in the course of several centuries. In order to maintain her system of oppression, England made efforts to maintain in Europe the so-called balance of power which is nothing but a British effort to prevent any European state from becoming strong enough to take over the leadership in Europe.

Chancellor Adolf Hitler

What the British wanted was at all times a Europe split up in many groups. England therefore conducted a number of wars in Europe in order to achieve this aim. At first the British saw their position threatened by Spain. When they had defeated Spain, their interest turned toward the Netherlands, and when the Netherlands ceased to be a menace, British hatred concentrated on France. And when finally with the aid of France entire Europe was crushed, they believed Germany might be able to unite Europe some day, and the fight against Germany was started, not from Britain's love of other nations, but in their own selfish interest. Behind all these events stood that eternal Jewry which knows how to reap profits from every conflict among nations.

"The British falsely argued thus: Germany must be freed from her Kaiser. It was Prussian militarism which had plunged the German people into misery. Wars were to be rendered impossible for all times. This war was to end all wars. If England had said, we condemn war and therefore we are withdrawing our troops from South Africa; we condemn war and therefore we are withdrawing from Egypt because we subjugated that country by force; and we are also withdrawing from East Asia because it had become ours by force; it would have been a wonderful gesture. But England did not do this. The abolition of war for her meant the doing away with any possibility of righting old wrongs in this world. Seen from that angle, might was due to the country which was already in possession of might. Those who are rich must remain rich and the poor must remain poor. We National Socialists, however, declare: The state of affairs existing at any time in this world is the result of a process of life that is never interrupted and it is impossible to say at a given moment that a development must come to an end.

"It is in the nature of things that the most efficient should win the battle for life. In other words, the road must be cleared for those people who are most efficient. It would have been a wonderful gesture if, after Germany had disarmed, England, the United States, and France had done the same. Those nations, however, never dreamed of doing such a thing. Quite to the contrary, they prepared for war. Germany alone had lost all chances of changing her lot. It took something like Churchill's impudence to declare today that England alone had never been in a position to wage war against Germany or Italy. This same man regarded it for years as his hobby to offer guarantees and to make promises to the entire world. Now he admits himself that England alone could not wage war. Nevertheless, the British gave all sorts of guarantees to the Balkan and Baltic states. They were running all over the world, asking every state: 'Do you need a guarantee? Great Britain will stand behind you with all its power, with all its might, and will protect you.' Today arch-liar Churchill admits that he is not at all in a position to wage war alone.

"Since the British, as is true, could not wage war alone, they concocted a world-wide coalition, always with the same methods: promises were made to all those timid nations who were foolish enough to fall for them, while hundreds of thousands of mothers had to see their own flesh and blood sacrificed for the interests of the British empire. Germany was disunited when the British Empire was created and Germany had wasted its strength in domestic struggles, which gave England a chance to attain a power in the world which she neither deserved as a country, nor by reason of racial strength, nor on any other account.

"I must point out time and again that the British are guilty of this new world conflagration, and not we. Besides, one must not forget that we are an older nation and have a much longer history than they. During the time when Europe fought a gigantic fight to become an organized society, England was nothing but an unimportant green island. During the World War of 1914-18 a new possibility was found to split up the Europeans by setting one political party against the other. Although Germany had been victorious, our opponents, supported by the international Jewry, finally made Germany stumble. We know it today from the statements of the British themselves, that they were facing a total collapse in 1918.

Lack of Determination

"To all that has to be added the cowardice of those who were ruling Germany at that time, their lack of determination and their habit of doing things by halves. Thus the first World War was lost, not because of the superiority of our opponents, but exclusively through our own fault. Our collapse in November 1918 by no means resulted in Germany being received with open arms into the brotherhood of democracies. On the contrary, nothing was omitted to make our lot still more difficult. Now, of course, those same democracies are striving to relieve the German people of their burden and to raise it to a higher plane of civilization. Those very nations, however, will never accomplish their 'humanitarian' task, since they are on a far inferior level of civilization than we are. Nevertheless, in 1918 we experienced the most terrible collapse, politically as well as economically, which any people had ever experienced.

"In those days one man stood up against us who has done immeasurable harm to the German people. Woodrow Wilson, who with a brazen front lied that Germany could get a peace of reconciliation and understanding, if she laid down her arms. She would not lose her colonies but the colonial problem would be settled in a just manner. He told us that disarmament would follow and that we would be received in the League of Nations with equal rights. Secret diplomacy would be abolished and a new era of peace, equality of rights and reconciliation would follow.

"The assistant of this arch liar was the present president of the United States, Roosevelt. He was so to speak, his right hand man. The German people believed Woodrow Wilson. They had no idea that this was the American president who, by his office, was bound to the truth but who, before the election, could state: 'I am against the war' and after the election could calmly declare, 'I am for the war.' Neither did one know that it was a paralytic, a madman, who was then the

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TALKS TO EXCHANGE DIPLOMATS, OTHERS WITH ENEMIES MADE

Strong Protest Filed With U.S. On Davao Massacre, Foreign Minister Reveals

CLOSER AXIS TIES URGED

Japanese Residents in America And Brazil Comparatively Safe, Says Vice-Minister

"Negotiations for the exchange of nationals, including members of diplomatic corps, with the hostile nations are progressing," Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo disclosed on Saturday morning, at a meeting of the first subcommittee of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives.

He declared the negotiations are being conducted through Switzerland and Spain.

U.S. First Proposed

The United States, the Foreign Minister said, at the outset of the Greater East Asia War, proposed the exchange of nationals and an agreement was reached on the place of exchange.

He added, however, that no agreement has yet been reached on the personnel to be exchanged, since the United States insists on the exchange of only diplomats and their families while he stated Japan desires to exchange ordinary nationals as well.

Furthermore, he announced that negotiations are also in progress looking to an arrangement under which British diplomats and civilians in Japan will be exchanged for Japanese diplomats and civilians in Great Britain.

Another statement he revealed was to the fact that there must be a closer liaison between Japan and its European Axis Allies after the fall of Singapore, which would mark a new stage of the War of Greater East Asia.

Still another statement he made was that Japan had filed a strong protest with the United States over the Davao incident in which around 40 Japanese were murdered in that city in the Philippine Islands late last month.

Another highlight of the discussion of the estimates by the sub-committees, was a statement made by Director Akira Muto of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Office before the subcommittee studying the estimates of the office, saying that the army is eager to wash its hands of what economic operations are conducted by it in China and in the southern occupied regions.

Exactly what Japan will do in the diplomatic field after the fall of Singapore, is a question which has been

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Today's Press Comments

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Detailed translations of these and other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Southern Construction

CHUGAI—Premier Hideki Tojo and President Teiichi Suzuki of the Planning Board in answering questions in the Diet have indicated the course to be followed by the Government in seeking the development of southern regions. Civilian organizations interested in economic expansion to the south are prepared to collaborate with the Government in the enforcement of measures which are necessary to organize the southern region as a unit of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The question of southern construction resolves itself into the question of what to do with the material resources, currencies, and industries in countries embracing the southern region.

In approaching the question of southern construction it must be borne in mind that the most important thing for Japan is to win a final victory in the Greater East Asia War. We trust that the inhabitants of the southern regions will cooperate with us in the conduct of the war, the successful issue of which will mean that the foundation for the construction of the coprosperity sphere has been laid.

Advance on Malaya Front

ASAHI—The strategy adopted by the Japanese Armed Forces in their Malaya drive toward Singapore has been to advance in separate units and to attack in unison at certain psychological moments. They are at present intensifying their attacks on the last defense line of the British to the north of Johore Bharu.

The Japanese units which are smashing through the defenses on the Johore Highway have been reinforced by the powerful contingent that had made a surprise landing on the eastern coast and had been dislodging the enemy from the Jemaran area since the 28th.

Before the surge of Japanese troops, British morale has broken down, so that a Stockholm dispatch of January 30 observes that it will not be long before the British defending Malaya under General Henry R. Pownall will abandon the peninsula and be bottled up at Singapore.

The tidal waves of the Japanese advance are not to be checked by any 18-inch fortress guns, of "deadly power" or not. Nothing can stop them, as innumerable events since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia have demonstrated.

Anglo-Americans' Plight

NICHI NICHI—Chancellor Adolf Hitler, addressing the Reichstag on January 30, said that though he does not think the war will terminate this year, he is firmly convinced that a new victory is in the hands of the German army.

U-boat operations in the vicinity of the American coast, coupled with the activities of the Japanese submarines in the vast Pacific, are exposing America's maritime transportation to the greatest menace.

With the terrific beatings dealt them at the hands of the Japanese Forces in the southern areas, the Anglo-American Powers are said to be preparing for an "offensive" on Germany but it is beyond the slightest doubt that their attempts will be completely shattered by the German forces.

Pinned between the two strong nations, it is clear as daylight that Anglo-American strength will be

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NAVAL BOMBERS SINK 7 VESSELS AT PADANG

Kulai, Pontian Kechil Occupied; Army at Attaran River, Burma

Domei

ON THE MALAY FRONT, January 31.—Powerful vanguard units of Japanese Forces operating on the west coast of Malaya, at 4:40 p.m. yesterday occupied Pontian Kechil, about 40 kilometers west of Johore Bahru.

Continuing a steady drive after taking Pontian Kechil, vanguard units of Japanese Forces have secured the Singapore reservoir located in the hilly area 20 kilometers northeast of the occupied town. British troops had already abandoned the reservoir district, retreating in the direction of Johore Bahru, and no enemy were to be seen in the vicinity. The occupation of Pontian Kechil signifies the complete command of the western approaches of Johore Bahru by the Imperial Forces.

KULAI TAKEN BY JAPANESE TROOPS

Domei

ON THE MALAY FRONT, January 31.—Mighty corps of the Japanese Force, operating along the central highway to Singapore, at 3:40 a.m. yesterday assumed complete control of Kulai, key enemy concentration base northwest of Johore Bahru, following a dauntless night assault carried out by the Japanese. The Japanese troops, without rest, continued their courageous drives toward Senai, southeast of [illegible], in hot chase of the retreating British force.

JAPANESE SINGAPORE RAIDS INCREASED

Domei

SAIGON, January 31.—British forces yesterday contacted Japanese Units at Kulai, important strategic town 18 miles north of Singapore, British authorities at Singapore officially announced today, according to a report received here. Japanese raids on Singapore have been carried out on an increased scale during the past 24 hours and damage has been caused, the Singapore communique reaching here also added.

JAPANESE FORCES REACH ATTARAN RIVER

Domei

ON THE BURMESE FRONT, January 30.—A Japanese column smashing westward toward Moulmein from Mehsord, in Thailand, yesterday evening reached Attaran river which empties into the Gulf of Mertaben through Moulmein. Japanese Units now are speeding northward, paralleling the river toward the Burmese city.

JAPANESE CONTINUE RANGOON ASSAULTS

Domei

SAIGON, January 30.—A Rangoon radio broadcast intercepted here today reported that formations of Japanese aircraft, following a heavy raid on Rangoon yesterday afternoon, returned again and subjected the Burmese capital to an intensive

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BATAVIA IS NOW MECCA FOR ANTI-AXIS REFUGEES

Harrowing Tales of Destruction Wrought by Japanese Bombs On Singapore Told

Domei

SAIGON, January 31.—Batavia literally has become a mecca for refugees of almost every anti-Axis nationality, who are arriving from various regions in the path of the relentless advance of the Imperial Forces, according to a United Press account received here today from Batavia.

It was reported that lobbies and dining rooms of hotels in Batavia, until a short time ago, resembled military headquarters with crowds of uniformed officers, but now they were accommodating anti-Axis evacuees, especially from Singapore.

The latest arrivals from Singapore have brought harrowing tales of destruction wrought on the island stronghold by Japanese bombs, said the dispatch.

The same evacuees reportedly have revealed that despite Japanese bombing raids, dancing continues nightly at the Raffles Hotel.

ALLIANCE PACT CONCLUDED

Iran, Britain and Soviets Sign at Teheran

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 30.—Major R. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, announced in London today that an alliance has been signed in Teheran among the Soviet Union, Britain and Iran.

The new accord gives the British and the Soviets the right to maintain forces in Iran until six months after the cessation of the present conflict and that the agreement is valid until the troops have left Iran.

Raiders Attack Enemy Convoy Off Sumatra and Set Fire to Four Large Transports—More Planes Destroyed at Singapore

Imperial Army Units on January 27 occupied Sambas and the Redo airdrome in northwestern Borneo, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at noon Saturday. The announcement said:

"1. A powerful unit of the Imperial Army at daybreak on January 27 succeeded in landing at a point near Pemangkat on the northern tip of the western part of Dutch Borneo. Continuing the push at once to Sambas, a strategic point inland, the Japanese troops at 3 p.m. completed the occupation of the town.

"2. An Imperial Army Unit proceeding southward via Siruas from Kuching in British Borneo, operating in conjunction with the above-mentioned unit, smashed through the enemy defense near Sangouw and at 10 a.m. the same day occupied the Redo airdrome, 22 kilometers southwest of Sangouw."

Pemangkat in the western part of Dutch Borneo, the scene of the landing by Imperial Army and Naval Forces on January 27, has long been a vital strategic base of the enemy along with Singapore. Enemy warplanes and undersea craft operating in the South China Sea area have been using Pemangkat as their base, according to Domei.

Now that the Japanese Forces have landed there and, in cooperation with the forces that landed earlier at Kuching in British Borneo, have completely occupied Sambas, it is believed that the South China Sea will be completely freed from the menace of enemy naval and air forces. Coupled with the imminent fall of Singapore, this development has confronted Sumatra and Java with a fatal crisis and the future progress of the war will be greatly accelerated, it is pointed out.

Major air raids were carried out on Singapore and Padang Island off the western coast of Sumatra on January 27 and 28, it was stated in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 11:20 a.m. Saturday. The communique said:

"1. An Imperial Navy Air Unit on January 27 attacked Singapore in the face of terrific anti-aircraft gunfire and destroyed by bombing five enemy planes on the ground and damaged a number of others. It also demolished military establishments at the Singapore airdrome and wrecked an enemy vessel at anchor in the harbor.

"2. An Imperial Navy Air Unit on January 27 and 28 bombed an enemy convoy at Padang, off Sumatra. The following are the results of the attacks:

"Direct hit scored on a 10,000-ton transport, setting it aflame; three 6,000-ton transports set on fire, one of which was considerably damaged; two 4,000-ton transports sunk or wrecked by bombing (one sunk and one wrecked); one 2,000-ton transport wrecked; four smaller ships sunk by bombing."

Padang is the chief town on the western coast of Sumatra flanked on the southwest by the Mentawi Islands like so many giant guards. It is the most important commercial center on the western coast and one of the finest scenic spots in the Netherlands East Indies. Enmahaven, begun in 1880 and now equipped with a quay and warehouse, is its seaport. The streets have been modernized and are lined with banks and business offices. Motor roads radiate in all directions and make the town one of the most important centers of communications in Sumatra.

The Imperial Navy Air Force operating in the Singapore sector continued to blast away at the Seletar airdrome on January 29, a communique issued Saturday at 3:45 p.m. by the Imperial Headquarters said. The communique follows:

"An Imperial Navy Air Unit on January 29 followed up its attack on Singapore of the day before with another raid, in which it scored direct hits on a group of aircraft hangars and runways at the Seletar airdrome. Fire was caused at seven places and most of the military establishments in the district were demolished. The same air unit shot down two of the remaining enemy planes that rose to challenge it."

FUEHRER LAUDS JAPAN'S PROWESS

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leader of the American people with whom the German people had never had any conflict.

"Previously our enemies had declared: 'He who claims that we intend to steal Germany's colonies is a liar,' but they were nevertheless taken away from us. They said, 'He who claims that we intend to take away Germany's navy is telling a lie'. They also said, 'He who claims we intend to tear parts of the German people from the main stem is inciting the people.' Later on one thing after another was taken away from us. All the promises they had given us were broken."

The Chancellor then pointed out that at the time when everything was smashed, when everyone had capitulated he entered political life to build up Germany again. Continuing, he said: "In the eyes of many it was such a mad undertaking that even some of my closest friends did not understand me. I knew my comrades, I knew that these men had achieved super-human feats in four long years. I knew how reliable they were. I knew that under the right leadership they would never capitulate. It was clear to me that the whole development of the twenty or thirty years before the war was bound to lead to a war and therefore I resolved to challenge this development on principle.

"I realized clearly that the inner structure of the social order had to be injected into the dying body of the nation. It was a fight against almost all customary ways of living and moreover a fight against all natural interests since many a man said: If I joined your party I would lose my business. Others said they would lose their job because their colleagues were against it. My dear friends, can you imagine what it meant in those days to be the first National Socialist in a coal mine, the first Nazi in a factory? I admit that it took courage to be the first National Socialist in society. They were heroes who joined our ranks in those days.

"These heroes in reality continued the war of 1914-18. Later on some tried to explain that on one side there were soldiers and on the other side the party. But this is not so, for the party members had once been soldiers, the best of them, namely the soldiers who never gave in and who could not bear subjugation. Today, I am convinced that a good National Socialist will always be the best soldier. I recall the setbacks which the National Socialist movement suffered during its fight for power and the abortive revolt of 1923. Then I received the first severe blow. A few years later it had been overcome. How much nervous energy it cost me, however, is known to those who then were close to me.

"But these events also gave me that unlimited confidence in my own person, and from that time on nothing whatsoever could ever upset me anymore. Those will fail therefore who believe they can frighten or even bluff me. I took to heart at that time the word of the great German philosopher that a blow does not sweep the strong off his feet but even strengthens him still more.

Misjudged National Socialism

"Foreign diplomats misjudged National Socialism, and at the same time, they maltreated democratic Germany which had entered the League of Nations by the backdoor. At that time they denied the German people the right of self-determination. No attention was paid to the German politicians who were allowed to speak of this right at Geneva before the other nations, because it made them happy and satisfied. As to disarmament, today they say that Germany or National Socialist Germany has forced them to arm. Quite apart from the proposals to disarm which I made, there was once a Germany which was not armed at all. Why did they not disarm at that time? Or did Stresemann, Marx or any of the others like Wirth, Bauer, Ebert, Scheidemann believe that they did? They cannot claim it because they did not believe it themselves.

"Then they would have disarmed. They did not do it, however, but continued to arm. The English no longer bothered about their allies. The Arabs were cheated out of their right to self-determination, the Indians suppressed as before. All that, they have done to democracy. And then the gigantic unemployment and misery. Where was the economic relief they promised for the world? Where is it? I think of all this when I read today in the newspapers that Mr. Roosevelt has proclaimed America's determination to give to the world a new economic system. A new one, yes, but a miserable one, namely a system by which he himself so pitifully failed that he finally believed that only a war could save him from the wrath of his people. Economically, the German people did not receive either what they had once been promised in the days preceding Versailles.

"On the contrary, the catastrophic situation continued. The number of unemployed became greater and greater. The years from 1923 to 1930 were years of constant experimenting, of continuous economic decline, uninterrupted surrender of the economic sovereignty of the German nation, and abandoning of economic substance. And I had to look on and see all this happen in those years. Decrees were issued against the National Socialist Party, so that I could not speak at all for two years. Local groups of the Party were dissolved, then the entire movement was forbidden in all German States in short, it was a constant struggle against setbacks. The victory which we are celebrating here today did not fall into our lap, but it was achieved by hard exertion, sacrifices, privations and constant hard work. If you had asked anyone on January 25, nine years ago: Do you believe that Hitler will come into power, or if you had asked the same question on January 26 or 28, the answer would certainly have been in every case: 'Never'.

"And when I came into power on January 30 a wise man stated 'It will only be for six weeks.' Nine years have passed since then. The great task of building up a new Germany despite seven million unemployed, despite a deficit of billions of marks and despite the paralyzation of national economic life was successfully achieved. In 1933 order was created within Germany and the battle against unemployment was begun. In 1934 the vital foundations for this work had been laid. In 1935 the freedom of the Reich began to make headway. Compulsory military service was introduced. In 1936 the sovereignty of the Reich over the Rhineland was reestablished. In 1937 and 1938 came the completion of a rearmament, however not without my having made numerous efforts to come to an agreement with the others in order to spare us the burden of this armament program.

Works of Peace

"Wherever you look, you will see the works of peace today which we were only forced to discontinue on account of the war. Everywhere you see big edifices of schools and settlements which the war is preventing us from completing. Before this war I had already established a vast program of social, economic and cultural construction, part of which has already been accomplished. New plans were advanced in every field, but, if I look at my opponents, what have they accomplished in the same time? They could lightheartedly enter this war which certainly did not cheat them out of their peace work because they never had done such work. What has Churchill, a windbag and a drunkard, actually achieved during his lifetime. If this war had not come, future centuries would have spoken of our era as the time when the greatest work of peaceful construction had been done. If this war had not come, who would ever have remembered Churchill? Now, of course, he will be remembered, but one will speak of him as a destroyer of an empire, that has been destroyed by him alone and not by us.

"I would rather like not to mention at all his accomplice in the White House. He is just a poor maniac! The more Germany worked, the more Germany prospered, the greater became his hatred. To this a deep felt hatred for social progress abroad was added, a hatred which made him believe that National Socialist Germany and the example set by our people, might eventually expand to his own country. 'Those National Socialist ideas cannot be put into practice in our own country' he stated. I declare that I never expected another country to adopt our ideas. Quite to the contrary, I am not here to take care of the happiness of other peoples, but I feel myself solely responsible for my own people and for its happiness I am working. I certainly will not add to my sleepless n ightsotehro m m mmmmm nights other ones for foreign countries. 'The mere example you are setting is enough,' they said. 'We cannot permit a 'Strength through Joy' ship to land in our ports'. When I asked for the reason I received the answer: 'It wou'd spoil our workers'. But why would it spoil their workers? I cannot understand it.

Open Yous Eyes

"The German working classes were working more than ever before. Is it not a joke when today that man in the White House declares that he nas a world program and that this world program is to give mankind liberty and the right to work? Mr. Roosevelt, open your eyes! We have achieved your program in Germany a long time ago. Mr. Roosevelt also said that he would take care of the misery o our people, but get out of our party program, Mr. Roosevelt! It is not for democracies! When Roosevelt says that he wants holidays for the working classes, I must answer that this great idea of his is also rather belated, since we have initiated them a long time ago, and we would have made more progress still if you, Mr. Roosevelt, had not interfered with us. The prosperity too which Roosevelt promises the masses, is something contained in our program. Perhaps, Roosevelt would be able to achieve all these things for his country if he had not started the war. We had done then already long before the war when those capitalistic hyenas had not even thought of such things.

"The democracies saw in us only a bad example, and to lure their own people they are searching our own party program today, to snatch a few sentences from it. Those poor amateurs! How stupidly they act! Our revolutionary will enables us successfully to carry out a social program whereby any citizen, no matter of what parentage he may be, will be able to reach a leading position. A former farmer, for example, will be able to become the Lord only knows what, Reich Governor or anything else. Through our program an old age pension system has been introduced as well as vacations for everybody.

"This means, of course, that a reasonable living standard has been guaranteed to every individual in our realm. What our opponents have accomplished can best be seen by what has been accomplished in Russia, and I must tell you that again and again. We have been in power for only nine years while the Bolsheviks have been in power since 1917, that is for about 25 years. All those who are comparing Russia with Germany, can now form their own judgement. Since the early days of my struggle I have tried to conduct a certain foreign policy. I wanted to enter into close relations with three countries: England, Italy and Japan. All attempts to come to an understanding with England were futile. The leading men in England were apparently unable to rid themselves of their crazy notions, of their prejudices and narrow-mindedness. They only saw in Germany an enemy, but they did not see that the world had greatly changed since the days of their great Queen Victoria.

Churchil Behind See

"They did not see that it was not Germany that was threatening their Empire and that the Empire itself could only be preserved by keeping in close contact with Europe. England has fought against Europe whenever an opportunity arose and the man who is pushing her along the same course today is the very man whom I have mentioned before, namely Churchill. My attempt to bring that man nearer to an understanding failed because of his obstinacy and narrow-mindedness. Discussions with him were impossible and besides he was surrounded by a clique of Duff-Coopers. It is regrettable to have to mention that name at all, but certainly interesting to see how these men are gradually discarded, not to mention Wavell!

"About the Jews I do not want to speak at all. They are our opponents one way or another. We frustrated their plans and they hate us as much as we hate them. We are fully aware that this war can only end either with the extermination of the German people or with the disappearance of the Jews from Europe. I have said it in my speech before the German Reichstag on September 3, 1939—and I am not the one to make hasty predictions—that this war will not end as the Jews imagine, namely with the extermination of the Aryan people, but that it will result in the annihilation of the Jewry. For the first time not the others alone will bleed white, because for the first time the genuine, ancient Jewish law, 'an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth,' will be applied. The more this fight expands, the more the world Jewry may expect anti-Semitism to spread. It will grow in prison camps and it will grow in every family which will be enlightened on the reasons of the many sacrifices it has to make and the hour will come when this worst enemy of the world will be crushed for the next one thousand years.

"To my deepest regret attempts to come to an understanding with England were in vain, no matter how hard I tried, how often I stretched my hand out to them and despite all I offered them. I was all the more happy when when I succeeded in establishing friendly relations with a second state for which we had always been striving. That was no miracle but it would have been a miracle if it had turned out otherwise. As I told the Italian delegates today, it is no mere chance that our two nations in the course of the last hundred years have experienced almost the same fate.

"During that century, Germany was fighting for its rebirth as a state and for its unity while Italy was fighting for the same things. For the first time these two states followed an idential policy. Later on the ways of the two states parted and thereafter none of them found happiness. And then almost simultaneously revolutions took place in these two states which were as similar in their ideas as is possible among different peoples. Both revolutions had an almost identical development. In both cases they had serious setbacks to overcome, and yet in the end they achieved victory. The program of both revolutions is the social and national rebirth of their nations. Both revolutions are carrying out this program in spite of all obstacles, and of the hatred of the surrounding world. Both revolutions represent peoples who despite their unremitting toil cannot find their daily bread on their own soil. Both peoples, without wishing it, were one day opposed by the same enemies, by the same international coalitions. It started already in 1935 when England turned against Italy for no reason whatsoever. Italy had taken nothing from England, who opposed her simply because, I might say, she contested Italy's right to live.

"Then a third state joined us with whom for years I had wanted to entertain good relations, namely Japan. Thus three great 'havenot' nations united and we should like to see now who will be the strongest in this fight, those who have nothing to lose but everything to gain, or those who have everything to lose and nothing to gain. What can England gain or the United States or all the others? They possess so much already that they do not know what to do with it. They have to feed only a few people on a square kilometer. One bad harvest means for us a national catastrophe. They on the other hand have the whole world at their disposal. If a British Archbishop asks God to send Bolshevism as a plague to Germany and Europe, I can assure him that it will not come over Germany but whether it will spare England, is another question.

"I am happy that so many allies have joined our soldiers: in South Italy, far up in North Finland and many other nations who are likewise sending their sons to the East. Rumanians, Hungarians, Slovaks, Croats, Spaniards, Belgians, yes even Frenchmen, are participating in this fight and in addition to them the volunteers of the Nordic states in the North and West. This war today concerns all of Europe. And finally in the East we gained as a new ally Japan which has already put an end to the ridiculous phrases of a certain gentleman.

"Since June 22 of last year our soldiers have been conducting a fight which will go down in the history of our people as a gigantic epic. On the seas our naval forces, our submarines, are frustrating President Roosevelt's plans. He intended to chase the German submarines from the oceans by declaring ever new spaces to be American sovereign waters and thus by mere decrees to leave the Germans only narrow lanes which then could have easily been patrolled by the British naval forces. That was the reason why there were fewer sinkings. It was not because of a lack of submarines—their number has been vastly increased—nor was it because our submarine crews lacked courage. It was merely because our freedom of action was limited for a while by the abovementioned declarations. Now you will understand how difficult it was for me to decide whether we should put an end to these tactics or whether for the sake of peace we should comply with the new limitations.

"Japan's attack has freed us from this dilemma. Let them now send their convoys and they shall see what our submarines are able to do, whatever their plans. We are prepared for everything in the north, in the south, and in the east. But one thing I mentioned once before, they must not overlook, namely that today they have to deal with a Germany which is quite different from that of the past. We shall fight wherever we stand. We shall not yield an inch of ground without fighting and if we are ever compelled to yield an inch, we shall counter attack. We are happy to know since yesterday that our Colonel-General Rommel with the brave Italian and German tank divisions quickly reversed the situation when the others believed they had beaten him and that he once more has beaten back the enemy. All others will experience the same fate until the war will end with our victory.

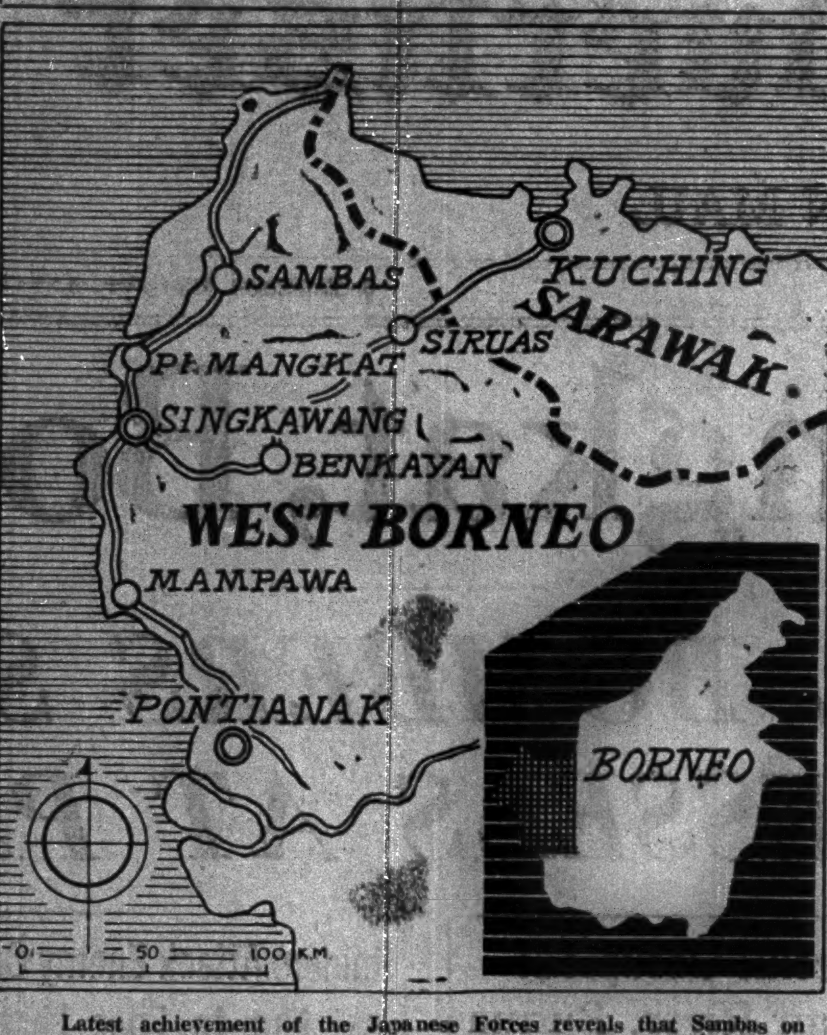
"Tribute is due to the magnificent performances of the German army, navy and air force. The changing over from the offensive to the defensive on the Eastern front was not an easy matter. Not the Russians but only the severe cold of 38, 40, 42 and even 45 degrees below zero compelled us to change over to the defensive. At the moment, however, when this difficult change became necessary, I regarded it as my task to shoulder the esponsibility for this measure myself. I wanted to be still closer to my soldiers, and I want to assure them here, all those who are listening to me on the icy fronts, that I appreciate their achievements. I also know, however, that the worst is now over. Today is the 30th of January. Our enemies had placed great hopes on the winter. They will be terribly disappointed. In four months we had advanced to the gates of Moscow and Leningrad.

"Four months of winter have now passed in the north. During this time our opponents have made only slight progress at certain points and have sacrificed countless human lives. But in a few weeks the winter will be over in the south and spring will move northward. The ice will melt and the hour will come when the soil will be hard and firm again so that the German soldier can operate. New arms will be moved to the front and we shall strike again. Only a few Russians were able to break through our lines. Wherever they may occasionally have succeeded in occupying villarges, there were no more villages, left but only heaps of ruins. What do these gains amount to when compared to the territory we have occupied, where order is being restored and which we shall organize in this coming spring and thereafter.

"On this January 30, I call tell you only this: How this year will end, I do not know. When the war will be over I do not know. But one thing I do know: Whereever the enemy will appear we shall beat him this year as before. It will again be a year of great victories. We have in front of us an enemy who was numerically superior when the fight began, but this spring we shall be numerically at least as strong and in armaments we shall be superior. Then our time shall come again and thus it will be everywhere. Above all we have allies. It is no longer like the World War. What the Japanese alone are achieving in the East cannot even be estimated."

The Chancellor concluded his speech with an appeal to all Germans at home "to work, produce weapons, ammunition, and again weapons and ammunition, and you will save the lives of many German countrymen who are facing our enemies. Workmen! Get busy with our transports so that we shall have everything that is needed on our front. Our soldiers will do their duty. The German fatherland need not be afraid. Our prayer will be fulfilled: God Almighty, give us strength in our fight for the liberty of our people and that of our children and grandchildren. It is not for German alone, however, that we are waging this war, but for the whole of Europe and thus for all mankind."

Another Town Falls



Latest achievement of the Japanese Forces reveals that Sambas on the western tip of Dutch Borneo has been occupied. Simultaneously, with the same swift advance as witnessed in all battlefronts, the Imperial Army units landed at Pamangkat, a strategic base in Dutch Borneo.

Kulai in Japanese Hands

(Continued From Page 1)

bombardment. Burmese authorities admitted heavy damage was inflicted on military objectives.

JAPANESE PLANES ACTIVE OVER N.E.I.

Domei

LISBON, January 30.—Japanese planes are continuing their activities over various parts of the Netherlands East Indies, a Reuter message from Batavia on the strength of the official communique disclosed today. There are no further reports from Pontianak and Kendari regarding the military situations there, the same Batavia message revealed.

JAPANESE REINFORCED IN BATAAN

Domei

LISBON, January 30.—An official communique of the United States War Department declared today that Japanese Forces on the Bataan Peninsula apparently are awaiting the scheduled arrival of reinforcements to begin concerted drives against defending troops under General Douglas MacArthur, it was learned here today from Washington.

SCORCHED EARTH STRATEGY ADOPTED

Domei

SOMEWHERE ON THE PHILIPPINE FRONT, January 31.—Unable to stem the sledge-hammer drives of the Japanese Forces which are driving toward Mariveles, on the Bataan Peninsula, United States troops in that sector are adopting "scorched earth" strategy as a last means of slowing up the lightning attacks of the Japanese Imperial Forces, according to field dispatches reaching here today. United States forces are setting fire to farm houses and in some cases even directing their cannon on the dwellings, causing untold suffering to innocent Filipinos, the dispatch disclosed.

Crown Prince Honors Yasukuni War Dead; Inspects War Museum

His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince Saturday morning was pleased to pay a visit to the Yasukuni Shrine on Kudan Hill and graciously paid His Highness' respects to the souls of the war dead enshrined there. His Highness was pleased, then to inspect the Military Museum in the shrine compound, where relics of the Sino-Japanese War and Russo-Japanese War are exhibited. His Highness returned to His Highness' temporary palace, leaving the museum at 11:30 a.m.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

considerably weakened in the not distant future.

Future of Australia

MIYAKO—It is amusing to note that Australia, which until the very last moment was confident of defending the country, is now at the height of consternation over the lightning advance of the Imperial Naval and Air units.

Neither distance nor the worst terrain will prevent the smashing onslaught of the Japanese Forces who hold the fate of Australia in their grasp. It is now too late to turn to England in quest of military assistance while aid from either America or the Netherlands is, of course, absolutely impossible.

From its geographical position, it is doubtful whether or not Australia lies within the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere but if the country is willing to render whole-hearted support toward the creation of a new order, then the various East Asiatic nations are equally willing to welcome her to share the golden period which is to come.

It is advisable under the circumstances for Australia to give up her futile resistance and extend collaboration while she has still a chance.

JAPANESE QUIT TAMSHUI

Evacuation Carried Out Without Any Interference

Domei

CANTON, January 30.—The press section of the Japanese Forces in South China at 5 p.m. today announced the evacuation on January 25 of the Japanese garrison which had been stationed at Tamshui, in Kwangtung Province, for the purpose of blockading Chiang Kai-shek's supply route from Hongkong.

The communique added that the Japanese evacuation was carried out without meeting any interference by Chungking troops, following complete stoppage of supplies from Britain and the United States as a result of the fall of Hongkong.

ROOSEVELT TO BROADCAST

May Make Some Startling Revelations

Domei

VICHY, January 30.—President Roosevelt will deliver a radio message on February 23 in commemoration of Washington's birthday, it was announced yesterday by Stephen Early, Secretary to the President, according to a report received here today.

Mr. Early disclosed that the address will probably reveal facts of United States operations in the war, and warned, some startling revelations may be included in this connection, concluded the report.

Bullitt in New York

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 30.—William C. Bullitt, President Roosevelt's special representative to the Near East, arrived in New York yesterday by clipper plane after an eight-week stay in the Near East, it was reported here today.

Oshima Goes to Rome

Domei

ROME, January 30.—Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador to Germany, arrived here today from Berlin, reportedly to confer upon various matters with Ambassador Zembei Horikiri, Japanese envoy to Rome.

British Lose Pilot

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, January 21.—The British air force has lost one of its best known night fighter pilots in the person of Richard Stevens, reports the London correspondent of the Aftonbladet. Stevens was a pilot of the Croydon-Paris airline before the war.

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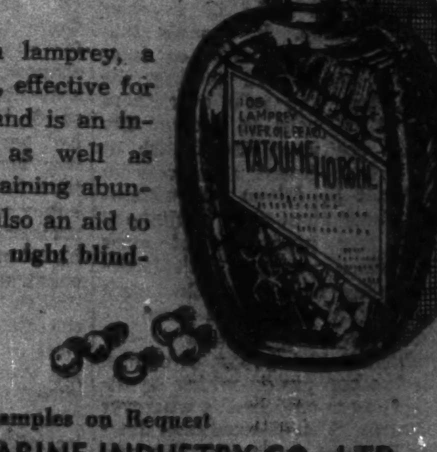

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Announcement
To Our Customers
Clothes made up of materials woven from rayon, staple fiber, silk, hemp, etc. are to be sold on ration from February 1st, which system is quite similar to those now in force in Germany and Italy, according to the number of points they carry. The number of points of ours are as follows:

Raincoats and jackets for men and women	30	points
Raincoats and jackets for men and women, pure silk	6	„
Women's jackets and jumpers	12	„
Women's jackets and jumpers, pure silk	8	„
Women's half-coats	20	„
Women's half-coats, pure silk	5	„
Children's raincoats and capes	12	„
Children's raincoats and capes, pure silk	3	„
Aprons (sleeveless)	2	„
Aprons (sleeveless), pure silk	1	„
Men's jumpers	20	„
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INOUYE NAMED HEAD OF TECHNICAL BOARD

Dr. Wada of Tokyo Imperial University Chosen Vice-President

Dr. Viscount Tadashiro Inouye, member of the House of Peers and former Minister of Railways, on Saturday was installed as President of the newly created Technical Board, which was inaugurated by the Cabinet the same day. The installation ceremony was held at the Imperial Palace in the presence of His Majesty the Emperor at 9:50 a.m. Saturday. Premier Hideki Tojo attended the function.

Dr. Koroku Wada, Director of the Tokyo Imperial University Aeronautical Study Institute, was appointed on the same day as Vice-President of the Board. The appointments to the Board of many high technical officials also were announced simultaneously. Among them are Tatsumi Sasamori, research official of the Planning Board; Shizuo Honda, technical official of the China Affairs Board; Major-General Juichiro Okada, Engineer Captain Jiro Saba, and others.

Viscount Inouye, the new President of the Technical Board, is 69 years of age. He is an acknowledged authority on metallurgy. He once served as professor of the Tokyo Imperial University and as Director of the South Manchuria Railway Company's Fushun Collieries. In the political sphere Viscount Inouye first occupied the post of Parliamentary Navy Vice-Minister in 1925. In June, 1926, he was appointed Minister of Railways in the first Wakatsuki Cabinet.

Dr. Wada, the Vice-President, is 53 years of age. He is a graduate of the naval architecture course of the Tokyo Imperial University. After graduation however he turned to the study of aeronautics, in which he made his reputation. In 1932, he was made Director of the Imperial University Aeronautical Study Institute. He is the younger brother of Marquis Koichi Kido, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal.

In his first press interview after assuming his new post Saturday, Viscount Inouye declared:

"The Board will concentrate on the study of aviation at least for the time being, but will enlarge its sphere of research and studies to many other scientific fields. Matters hitherto looked after by the seventh department of the Planning Board, the industrial standardization work formerly under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and the standardization of aviation machines of the Communications Ministry will henceforth be handled by the new Board. An increasingly comprehensive organization for the Board is being projected for the future.

"How to apply scientific technique to political affairs has been a cherished dream of technicians for a long time. This, too, is very important from the national viewpoint. Through the support of the entire nation the Board expects to attain satisfactory results. The Board is not a wartime enterprise, but is a permanent one. It is not advisable to interfere forcibly with studies now in progress. The Scientific Mobilization Society, for example can best be utilized as an auxiliary body assisting from the outside. The Board is contemplating organizing a scientific inquiry commission as quickly as possible.

"A change of technical policy also is necessary. To be concrete, those engaged in scientific studies of a non-urgent character should turn to the promotion of the type of science necessary to meet the present situation. Technical education for young people also is important."

4 EUROPEAN STATES SIGN TIMBER TREATY

Danish - German - Swedish - Finnish Commission Created Under New Agreement

Transocean

BERLIN, January 23.—An agreement establishing a special Danish-German-Swedish-Finnish commission for the mutual regulation of the timber supply in countries adjoining the North Sea and the Baltic Sea was signed by delegates of these countries in Berlin this afternoon.

Competent German quarters characterize the new agreement as a contribution which must not be underestimated in connection with creating the future structure of cooperation among European countries in the economic field.

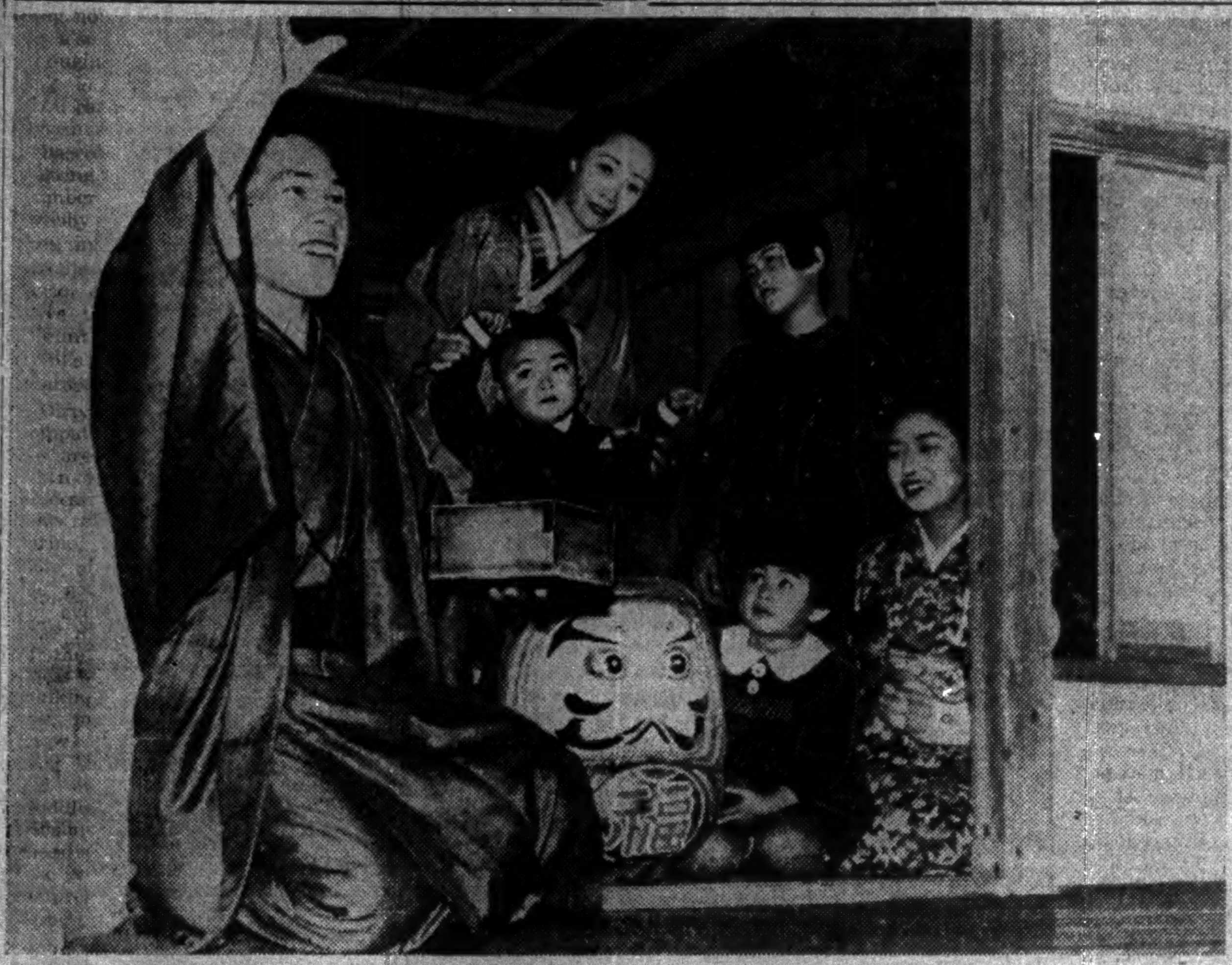
The agreement is the first attempt to establish a larger economic area in the new European economic realm.

Future negotiations of the new commission will deal chiefly with the following points:

1. To establish reasonable relation between producers and consumers.
2. Best possible regulation of the transport problem.
3. To establish stable conditions in the timber trade, by excluding all speculation and crises.
4. To make proposals for the systematic exploitation of timber resources.
5. To help remove difficulties in trade between the countries.
6. To help promote timber production by technical improvements.

It is emphasized by competent German quarters that the agreement respects the national industries of the participating countries, and simultaneously the interests of the countries adjoining the North and Baltic seas. Overseas imports of timber are to continue as heretofore. It is expected that other countries will soon join the new agreement. Norway, as occupied territory, is at present being represented in the commission by Germany.

Bean Throwing Ceremony



Marking the end of the cold season, the Setsubun-ye, commonly known as the bean throwing ceremony day will be observed in every Japanese household on February 3 this year. Photo shows a happy family taking part in the annual ceremony with the family head scattering the beans as he picks them from the square rice measure.

Next to the Kigensetsu observed on February 11 in commemoration of the founding of the Japanese Empire 2,602 years ago, the Setsubun-ye is the most important event celebrated in February, which falls on the third or fourth of the month. In the lunar calendar, Setsubun marks the end of the daikan or (the period of) Great Cold, and ushers in spring; that is, it is the eve of one of the four seasons.

In large temples and shrines a ceremony is observed known as the "mamemaki" with which the evils of the preceding year are cast away and a new year of brightness and happiness is welcomed. Some celebrities born in the same year of twelve zodiacal signs as the year of its observance—they are called "toshi-otoko" or literally, men of the year—repeat in loud, commanding tones: "Fuku wa uchi! Oni wa soto!" or "Let the spirit of happiness enter! and the devils go!," and scatter handfuls of beans in all directions from rice-measures.

And the crowd in the temple grounds struggle to get some grains as a charm for welfare during the coming year. In recent years, the parts of the "toshi-otoko" have come to be shared by men of popular fame such as actors and wrestlers.

The Setsubun is celebrated in China with firecrackers. In Japan it has a history of over a thousand years, and has been an important Court affair called Tsuina since the Heian period (794-1192). In those days, high officials undertook to scatter the beans, while officers of low status called O-toneri or footmen disguised as devils were put to flight by the showers of beans. And On-myoshi, somewhat like the Shinto priests of today, read a ceremonial address instead of the present invocation of "Fuku wa uchi,! Oni wa soto!."

It was about 450 years ago that this practice extended to the people, with the parallel practice of placing sardines just outside the entrance, together with a small holly-tree, as an additional charm. It will be remembered that devils were held allergic to beans and sardines. It was easy enough to expel the devils by throwing showers of beans, but sardines did not lend themselves to similar treatment. Hence the custom of placing them outside to ward off any devils that might try to break in again.

So now one hears at sunset the fluctuating cries of "Ono wa soto" mingled with the crackling noise of the thrown beans. For, tradition-loving families still observe this ceremony year after year. The head of the family goes from one room to another fulfilling his part as devil-chaser, while the members of his family rival with one another in picking up and eating as many beans as are their respective years of age.

And Toshi-otoko used to, as still do, wear kami-shimo, an old-fashioned formal dress with wide shoulder pieces and long flowing sleeves. In the shogunate court of the Tokugawa and in the castles of feudal barons the ceremony was observed with great pomp. (S.S.)

Japan Yesterday And Today

(Continued From Page 6)

poverty of soul, or gluttonous lust for possession.

The first thing which is said to strike the Westerner in the interior of the Japanese home is the absence of furniture. It is not so much the absence as the meticulous elimination of superfluous or unnecessary things which tend to disturb the serenity of one's soul or the free play of one's imagination. The Japanese parlor is modelled after the interior of the Shinto shrine, or the "Omido" as Japanese Catholics may call it. The tokonoma is the equivalent of the altar in which something sacrosant is placed that the occupants thereof may always feel themselves in the presence of the gods.

The ideal of Japanese food is also cleanliness. It has been often said that Japanese food is good to look at. So indeed it is. Rice the staple and other cereals with vegetables and fish, make up the whole category of typical Japanese food; and in their preparations best care is taken to ensure cleanliness so as to make food fit for the deities.

Key to Japanese Character

The ideal of cleanliness which is the key note of material conditions of life is also maintained in the domain of thought. Cleanliness in thought or feeling is the same as clearheadedness. You cannot think clearly, that is, cleanly, in a defouled chamber, thick with tobacco smoke and fumes of wine or jarring sound of bad music, or in a lumber stable overstuffed with cobwebby things—at least, not so well as you may in a well-cleansed room, as in the Japanese parlor where few ulterior objects shall disturb your vision save the black and white picture of Mount Fuji and some calligraphic scrolls embodying the thought or character of the one you adore.

Dirty unwashed condition is never compatible with holy visions. When we are absolutely clean in person, as when we have just emerged from the process of purification and sit in the new robe of ceremony as in a sacred shrine, then indeed we will be in a state of mind fit to hear the voice of the gods or see the holy visions. I am even tempted to think that Japanese martial valor itself is the child of the love of cleanliness. Cleanliness which is at the bottom of clear thinking cannot but be responsible for that faculty which enables one to know under whatever conditions what is the best thing to do for oneself, one's country and the world. Muddled brains may not see the "divine selfishness." Yes, the love of cleanliness is the Alpha and Omega of Japanese virtues, and is the key to the comprehension of Japanese character at its best and noblest.

Tangier Population 106,000

Transocean

MADRID, January 22.—According to a census taken in the Tangier zone, the population there totals 106,000. The city of Tangier has 83,000 inhabitants, including 16,000 Spaniards, 52,000 Arabs, 9,000 Jews and 6,000 foreigners. Of the last-mentioned, 2,000 are English fugitives.

Contemporary Japan

(Continued From Page 6)

scribes the outcropping of this trait in the most unexpected practical objects found about an ordinary Japanese household, and helps to explain the distinctive canons of applied art in Japan.

National Game

"Our National Game of 'Go'" by Shin Kato, a seventh-degree player of this complex but fascinating Japanese game, is a unique explanation for the layman. Although the author of the article is also the author of two book-sized treatises on this scientific game, he succeeds with the aid of diagrams in making this game clear to the non-Japanese reader. A game more profound than chess, "go" is claimed by experts to provide useful training for the problems of actual life, being both philosophical and mathematical, spiritual and scientific.

Extracts from Japanese periodicals found in this number of the magazine include "Japanese Concessions in China" by Chikao Uyeda from the December issue of the Shina (China); "The Activities of the Publication Culture Association" by Shiro Tanaka from the November issue of the Bungei Shunju; and "Limits of Anglo-American Relations with Russia" by Naohiko Masuda from the November issue of the Chuo Koron.

Japanese Constitution

The most important of the book reviews in this issue is the one of Dr. Ninichiro Matsunami's "The Japanese Constitution and Politics," contributed by Dr. Shinichi Fujii. This monumental work is shown to stress the unique character of the Japanese policy. Although the author is familiar with the constitutions of Western nations and draws heavily on comparisons between them and the Japanese constitution, he takes pains to show that the Japanese constitution is entirely different, that although the written constitution of Japan dates only from the period of intercourse with the Western world, behind it lies a tradition of an unwritten constitution dating back hundreds of years. Consequently, the author maintains that the Japanese conception of the sovereignty of the Emperor has no counterpart anywhere else in the world.

Reviews of "Gunkan no Keitai" (Classes of Warships) by Hajime Fukaya, and of "Bunraku no Kenkyu" (Study of Bunraku) by Shutaro Miyake, the latter dealing with the classical puppet drama of old Japan, complete this section of the periodical.

A tabular chronicle of current events and a collection of documentary materials also appear in the magazine. The latter is of particular value in this issue for it contains many of the historic documents pertaining to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.—(K. K.)

Cotton Plantation Cut

Transocean

ANKARA, January 22.—The area for the plantation of cotton in Egypt is to be greatly reduced, according to an ordinance issued by the Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture. Farmers in Upper Egypt, for instance, may plant this year only 22 per cent of the arable land with cotton while in Lower Eygpt only 15 per cent of the land may be so used.

Contemporary Japanese Literature

(Continued From Page 6)

view in the pursuit of his life's mission especially since the age in which they were living was favored with varied mediums of expression. Nevertheless, Junichi continued thereafter to live such an empty life that there were many days on which he had nothing to confide even to his diary.

O-yuki meanwhile had been unable to see him owing to the fact that her younger sister had been ill in hospital. But one evening she made her appearance, quite unexpectedly. Junichi, attracted by something more than mere girlishness which lay hidden behind her youngish aspect, was once tempted to touch her, but suddenly became conscious of something which should not be desecrated, and assumed a serious mien. When O-yuki left, somewhat disappointed over his changed attitude, he felt he must see the widow Reiko again. . . . So that he found himself, upon his return, a man smitten with such shame and agony that another page of his diary had to be torn off.

When he heard that Sedo, who called on him to obtain a loan and was refused, had commented on the loveliness of his landlord's wife, Junichi took precautions against him, whose sharpness was concerned only with such matters, but realized, on the other hand, that he himself who had never been aware of them, lacked both sharpness of observation and powers of perception—something which made him conscious of his own inner weakness.

(To Be Concluded)

Talks to Exchange Diplomats, Others With Enemies Made

(Continued From Page 1)

asked on every hand ever since the fate of the only stronghold left in the enemy hands in East Asia was practically sealed with the capture of Hongkong and Manila.

That engrossing question was answered by Foreign Minister Togo in a statement made in the first sub-committee on Saturday morning.

The Foreign Minister in effect told the sub-committee that the Government would take necessary steps to insure that there will be the closest possible collaboration between Japan and its European Allies.

Foreign Minister Replies

"As I pointed out in my Diet speech, the War of Greater East Asia has for its objective the emancipation of Greater East Asia but at the same time it has considerable meaning as an attempt to contribute to the construction of a new world order," the Foreign Minister stated before the sub-committee.

"There are measures that should be enforced by the Government at each stage of the war.

"The fall of Singapore would mark an important stage of the war. As regards measures to be taken by Japan when Singapore is in our hands, some of them are of a nature which require that we be in closer liaison with the European Axis Powers.

"We have already reached an agreement with these Powers in regard to military measures we have decided to take when the battle for Singapore is at an end. There are sundry matters of a political and economic nature on which an agreement of views between Japan and its Axis Allies is necessary.

"There is no doubt that there will be a closer liaison between East Asia and Europe as a result of collaboration between Japan and its Axis Allies in working out the problem of dealing with the situation to spring out of the fall of Singapore. The Government has determined to forge closer ties between East Asia and Europe."

Protest Sent to U.S.

Japan has protested to the United States over the Davao incident, Foreign Minister Togo revealed in one of the statements made before the same sub-committee.

The incident in which a number of Japanese residents were murdered in the city of Davao late last month, after the landing of Japanese Forces in the Philippine Islands caused a storm of indignation, throughout the country at that time.

"The Davao incident was a matter for great regret," the Foreign Minister told the sub-committee.

"Information to hand indicates that about 10 Japanese were massacred in the incident and about 30 others shot to death.

"It seems that the dastardly act was not the work of regular American troops. An inquiry into the details of the affair is under way.

"We were prompt to protest to the United States over the affair through Switzerland. We also firmly demanded the United States to see that there be no repetition of an incident of like nature."

Japan has not declared war on any country other than the United State and Britain, which are the principal countries with which this country is at war.

Such was the statement made by the Foreign Minister in another announcement at the first sub-committee.

The Minister's statement was to the following effect:

Warns Hostile Nations

"If any country declares war on Japan in the future, a state of war will immediately come between Japan and that country. Such a country can be regarded by us as an enemy country and it is possible to bring the properties of that country under control.

"The principal enemy countries to Japan are the United States and Great Britain. This country has not declared war on any other than these countries. This was prompted by political considerations."

Conditions among Japanese residents in enemy countries and in Brazil, the latter of which has also declared war on Japan were described by Foreign Vice-Minister Haruhiko Nishi and Director Kumaichi Yamamoto of the East Asia Bureau of the Foreign Office, and concurrently director of the America Bureau, in statements made in answering questions in the first sub-committee.

"We have been able to learn about the Japanese residents in enemy countries through Spain and Switzerland, which at our request have been looking after Japanese interests in enemy countries since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War.

Japanese Living Abroad

"Information to date shows that there are 58,000 Japanese nationals in America, exclusive of Nisei. About 1,500 of these Japanese are detained by the American authorities.

"Canada has a Japanese population of nearly 8,000, and 36 of them are under detention.

"There are 600 Japanese in England and 88 of them are detained. In India, about 100 Japanese are held by the local authorities.

"A report had it that about 20 Japanese were under detention in Hawaii for a time.

"The information we have thus far received from the countries looking after our interests in enemy countries does not indicate the manner in which the properties of Japanese in enemy countries are controlled. There is nothing to show that the restrictions on Japanese interests in America and Britain have been tightened to any considerable extent since the start of the war."

Director Yamamoto told the sub-committee as follows:

"There are more than 200,000 Japanese in Brazil. Most of them, 95 per cent to be exact are engaged in agriculture. Late last month, the Ambassador and Consuls General in Brazil were ordered to see that the Japanese residents in that country made arrangements for mutual assistance. The move anticipated a break in Japan-Brazilian diplomatic relations.

"On January 28, Brazil informed us that its diplomatic relations with Japan had come to an end. We do not think that the move by Brazil will put the interests of Japanese residing in that country in immediate jeopardy. We fear that some of these Japanese will find themselves out of employment during April or May of this year."

The army is greatly eager to wash its hands of economic operations in the southern occupied regions.

This statement came in the course of a reply by Director Muto of the Military Bureau of the War Ministry in the fourth budget sub-committee on Saturday.

Army Shuns Economic Problems

"It was against its wish that the army occupied itself with economic operations in China," Major-General Muto stated before the sub-committee. "The army is preoccupied within its proper province; therefore, it is only too glad to turn the economic affairs it is attending to against its will over to some suitable organ at the earliest possible date.

"In the southern occupied regions, the army wishes to wash its hands of economic operations as soon as possible. What economic activity the army in the southern region is engaged in is necessary to meet the situation, which finds the occupation forces under the necessity of supporting themselves on the spot and of maintaining order and peace in the areas that have come under their control. The policy of the army is to see that all economic affairs in occupied regions are attended to by competent civilians."

Finance Minister Okinori Kaya told the sub-committee dealing with the budget of the Finance Ministry that the Government was considering a reform of the policy of compiling budgets.

He declined to give his views on the critically important question of altering the present method of framing budgetary estimates.

Earlier in his statement, he said that the Diet would be called in an extraordinary session each time fresh appropriations to meet war expenditures are made.

Speaking before the fifth sub-committee dealing with the estimates of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, Agriculture Minister Hiroya Ino revealed that he is considering a plan to inaugurate a system of hereditary ownership of farms.

"It goes without saying" the Minister told the sub-committee, "that the question of the system of farms has a vital bearing on the development of agriculture. I do not think that the present is the time to effect any radical reforms in the system of farms. A sort of system of hereditary ownership of farms is operating in Manchoukuo with satisfactory results. I do not know for certain that a similar system will work well in Japan, whose conditions are different from those of Manchoukuo.

Figures of monetary gifts from the people to the Army and Navy were disclosed in a statement made by Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada in answer to a questioner in the sub-committee dealing with the estimates of the fighting services.

A total of more than ¥126,000,000 has been donated by the people to the navy since the start of the China Affair, the Minister said. He revealed that the navy has received gifts running to ¥44,000,000 since the start of the War of Greater East Asia on December 8.

Memorial Services Held For 48 Japanese Killed By Americans at Davao

Memorial services for the 48 Japanese civilians who were ruthlessly murdered by United States troops at Davao, Philippines, were held Saturday afternoon at the Honganji Temple, Tsukiji, Tokyo at 1 p.m. The huge temple was decorated with wreaths presented by Premier General Hideki Tojo and other notables. There were present at the services former Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka, Kiyoshi Akita, General Takashi Hishikari and some seven hundred others. Condolences from Premier Tojo, other Ministers of State, General Hishikari and others were read. Representing the families of the massacred, Shigeo Takahashi responded.

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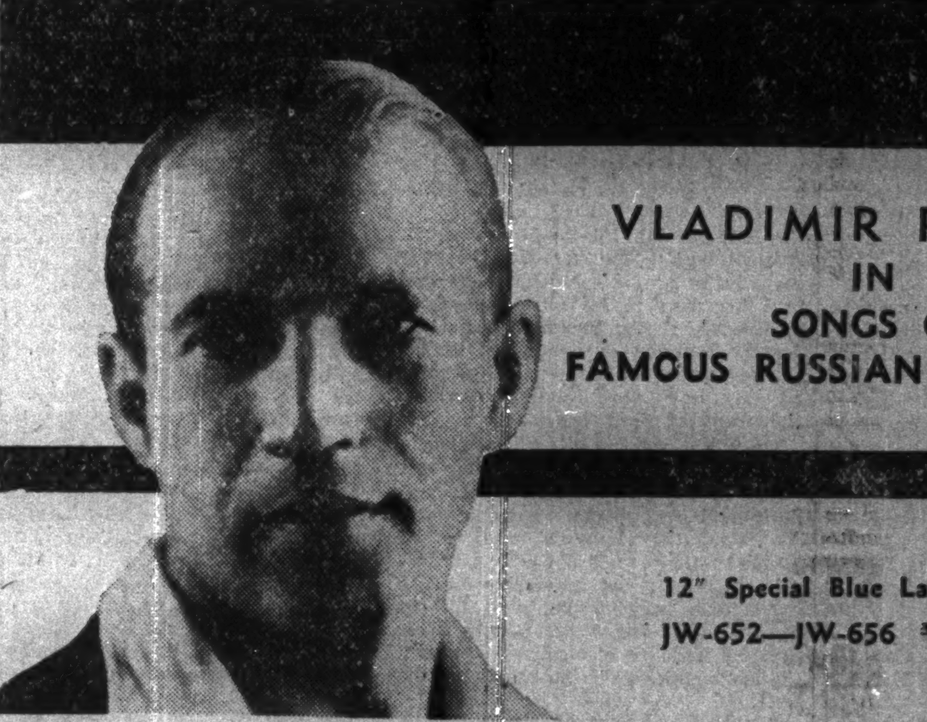

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POPULATION DROPS IN ESTONIAN STATE

Recent Report Indicates Number of People Have Been Reduced by 10 Per Cent

Transocean

BERLIN, January 21.—That the population of Estonia has been greatly reduced as a result of one year of Soviet rule is indicated in a report from Reval announced here last night.

The report states that the proportion of men and women in Estonian cities is now 152 women to 100 men, and that even the national ratio is the same.

These horrifying figures give a vivid picture of the unspeakable Bolshevist terror by which the Estonian people were decimated during one year of Soviet rule.

Estonia lost during this period 10 per cent of its entire population and thus suffered the most serious losses of all countries in the east.

Ten per cent of the population were either murdered or carried off by the Bolshevists, since Estonia's total population of 1,112,000 in September, 1940 was reduced to only 1,010,135 when the Bolshevists were driven off by force of German arms in December, 1941.

These sad figures tell an even worse tale if one considers the age and classes involved. The youngest and most vitally important of Estonian men, in whose hands is entrusted the building up of the country, and those young men between the ages of 20 and 34 suffered most under the Soviet reign of terror.

Thus, today there is a shortage of labor in Estonia as the younger population has been wiped out. The extermination of young men will automatically reduce the number of marriages and, thus, will further reduce the birth rate in this country.

Reich Food Rations Sound to Meet Need

(Continued From Page 6)

has received the supply permit. In this way the retailer has a receipt for the supply permits he has given to the wholesale dealer.

The second duplicate of the supply permit is filed for reference at the office issuing the supply permit. The wholesale dealer who supplies a number of retailers exchanges the original supply permits received from them for a wholesale supply permit. The office competent for this purpose issues one in duplicate. The original enables him to get goods from the manufacturer. The duplicate he keeps for the purpose of controlling the transaction. Supply permits and wholesale supply permits are issued by the B departments of the food offices, since they serve the purpose of establishing the needs to be met.

Supply Permits Issued

In cases, however, of mass supplies (fighting forces, labor service) the A departments are competent for their function in supply. However, the central association and their sub-sections, the cooperative societies, which have acquired valuable experience during long years of peacetime activity, in numerous cases issue supply permits for obtaining raw materials and goods, to mention only supply permits for industries making farinaceous foodstuffs and meat products, margarine, sweetmeats etc.

Wholesale supply permits are also issued according to the goods, either by the food offices or by the central associations and cooperative societies. In order to guarantee that the consumer gets the exact commodity to which he is entitled by virtue of the ration card and not only a species of it, further measures have been taken with respect to the issue of supply permits. If the supply permit merely indicated that the retailer could get fat, (butter, margarine, lard) he would perhaps not be able to allow each customer precisely the amount of the particular kind of fat to which he was entitled as the holder of a ration card.

Supply permits and wholesale supply permits must, therefore, be issued for special groups of commodities. In the aforementioned instance, three different supply permits, namely for butter, margarine and lard, are issued. Supply permits and wholesale supply permits may be issued for flour, rye flour and farinaceous foodstuffs. The supply permits are solely for retail dealers.

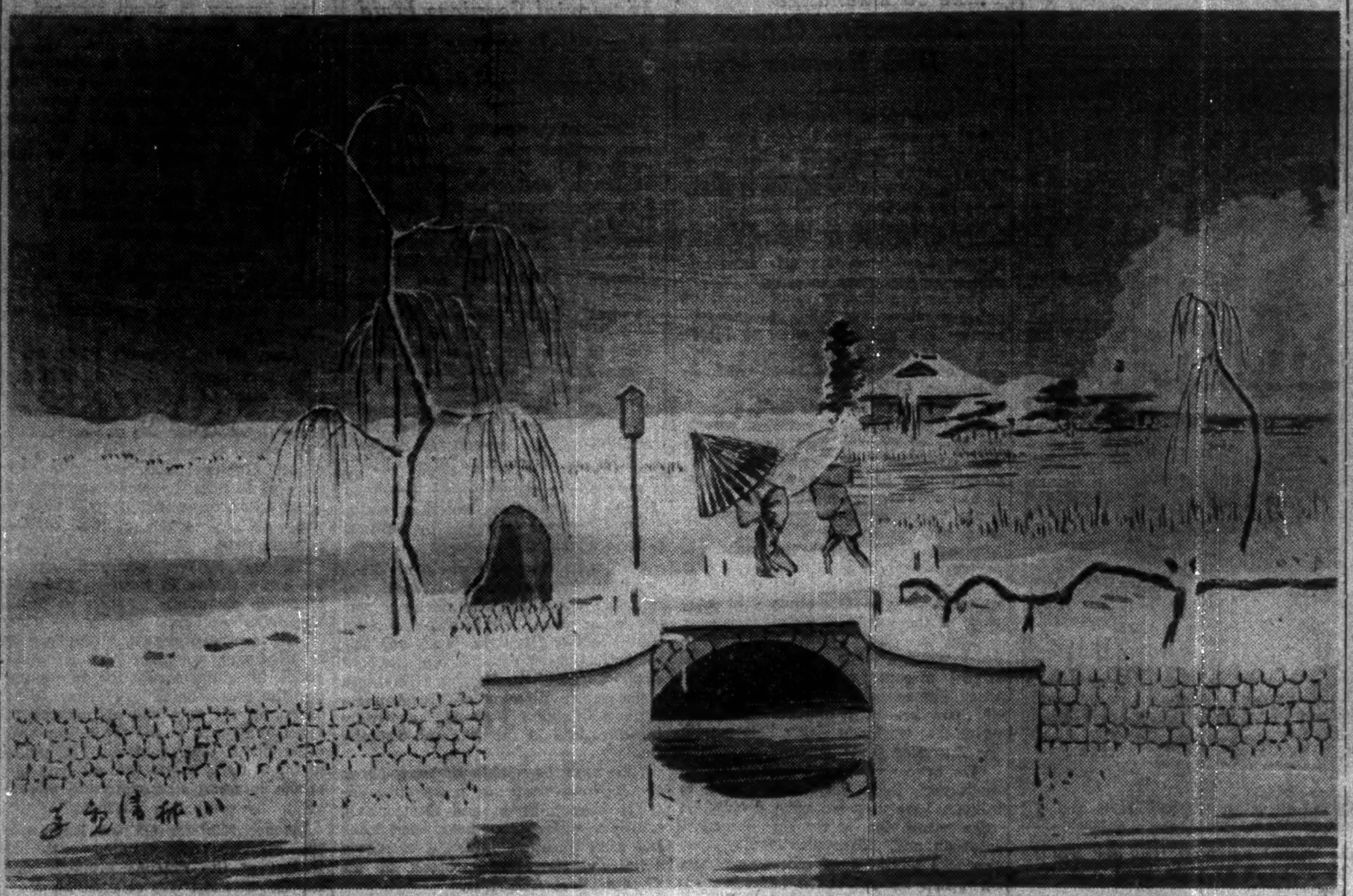
Permits for Factories

In addition, there are supply permits for factories and institutions, which are not based on ration cards. Hence, supply permits are available for supplying factory kitchens, canteens, restaurants, bakers, confectioners, bread-factories, day nurseries etc, in which cases it is immaterial whether they are supplied with foodstuffs on the basis of ration cards or by a special distribution of these foodstuffs.

Those who read the book on the supply permit system of food economy, "Das Bezugscheinwesen der Ernahrungswirtschaft", by Oberregierungsrat Dr. Heinz Dommaschk, Ration System Expert in the Reich Ministry for Food and Agriculture, second enlarged edition, Deutsche Verlagsgesellschaft M.B.H., Berlin, will be able to form an idea of the manifold and comprehensive character of the regulations concerning supply permits, one of the most important and most difficult administrative tasks confronting those responsible for German food economy.

The way in which Germany had adapted its food economy to the exigencies of wartime has even wrung from Englishmen the admission that it is indeed a wonderful example of the German gift of organization, and indeed, anyone familiar with the conditions of life in Germany, knows perfectly well that the country's food supplies are secure for the duration of the war, thanks to the German Food Economy and its resources for supplementing supplies.

SHINOBAZU NO IKE



By Kiyochika Kobayashi (1848-1915)
Wood-block print
Owned by Saburo Horikoshi

This is a view of the Shinobazu Pond in Tokyo under snow. Kiyochika Kobayashi is a well-known maker of wood-block prints who flourished in the early Meiji era. He was born in Tokyo, learned the art from Zeshin Shibata and Gyosai Kawanabe (1828-89) and also studied European painting from Charles Wirgman, an Englishman. He made a new departure in the traditional art of block printing by adopting the light and shade and perspective technique of Western painting in his pictures for block printing of flowers and birds and Tokyo scenes in the early years of Meiji. (This is the third of the regular Sunday feature series on masterpieces of Japanese art presented by the Japan Times and Advertiser with the cooperation of the Society for International Cultural Relations.)

Attack on Prince of Wales, Repulse Told

Full Account of Sinking of British Warships In Battle of Malay Coast Given By Reporter on Spot

The 35,000-ton flagship H.M.S. Prince of Wales arrived on December 2, 1941, at Singapore to strengthen the British Fleet at Singapore. On the morning of December 8, Admiral Sir Thomas Phillips, Supreme Commander of the British Fleet in Asia received reports of the Japanese landings at Singora and Kota Bharu, and immediately despatched the Prince of Wales together with one battleship and three destroyers to attack the Japanese transport ships, according to the Nichi Nichi.

The approach of these ships was discovered by a Japanese submarine off the Anambas Islands at 3:15 a.m. on December 9. The day was a stormy one, and the submarine lost sight of the ships by 5:25 p.m. the same day. The submarine, however, had sent a report to the headquarters, and the Japanese Navy in battle formation, waited for the arrival of the enemy. The Naval Air Force had already taken off to search for the enemy. The time was about 6 p.m.

The Imperial Airmen had already heard of the arrival at Singapore of the H.M.S. Prince of Wales, and had welcomed the report of this arrival of a foe worthy of their steel. Each one of them was keyed up, eager to be the first to sink this leviathan of the British fleet. The fortunes of war favor no man, and the commander had told his men to be all prepared to meet again at the Yasukuni Shrine in Japan. Veterans of a hundred battles as they were, the airmen had departed on their quest with a strange tightening of their hearts.

The night was moonless, the airmen sped on southward, trying to pick out traces of the enemy ships in the undecipherable gloom. Southward, southward they flew on, until all of a sudden they ran full tilt into a terrific squall. It was impossible for the big bombers to continue to fly in formation. The night was pitch dark. Pressing back his tears of mortification, the commander gave the signal to turn back.

The H.M.S. Prince of Wales and its escort of destroyers had discovered the Japanese Navy waiting for them and they had turned back toward Singapore.

Ships Sighted

The vigilance of the Japanese Forces was rewarded, for the same submarine that had first discovered the approach of the enemy ships, sighted them again at 3:40 a.m. on January 10. The Imperial Airmen, who had returned unsuccessful the previous night, sprang up at this report, eager to be off again. But this day was also marred by stormy weather, and another report from the submarine came in, saying that the ships had been lost sight of again.

The airmen felt that no time should be lost, and a small search-squadron set off despite the squally weather. This squadron had hardly departed when another squadron consisting of bombers, took off in pursuit of the enemy. Another bombing formation followed, then another, and another, till the sky reverberated with the mighty roar of their high-powered engines.

Meanwhile, one of the planes in the search-squadron, in its eagerness to find the enemy had flown farther than it should have. There was the danger that it might run out of fuel, so it turned back, plunging through thick, black clouds, its observers straining all their eyes in an endeavor to spot the prey in spite of the gloom. Suddenly, one of them let out a yell. "Look!" he pointed a rigid finger at something far below.

Between two thick, black clouds they saw the faint outlines of three destroyers, and a little way ahead, the larger outlines of two battleships.

The enemy!

The airmen could scarcely breathe. But they had yet to make sure. The sub-lieutenant who was handling the controls dipped the nose of the plane, and sent it down in a hurricane dive. The ships became clearer, until all of a sudden puffs of smoke, accompanied by bursts of flame, shot up from the battleships. Anti-aircraft guns! It was the enemy all right. The observer-plane shot up again in a steep climb. Frantically the wireless operator beat out the message: "Prince of Wales sighted. Time, 11:45 a.m. Lat. 4 degree N, Long. 103 degree 55' E."

Check Movements

The observer-plane continued to keep the ships in sight, flying low enough to be able to see every activity on board the enemy ships.

At 12:05 p.m. the wireless operator beat out another message: "The three destroyers are spread out in defense formation. One of the battleships is built on the King George model, the other is the Repulse."

The squadrons consisting of bombers had received the first message from the observer-plane, and the first squadron arrived on the spot at 12:45 p.m. The bombers sighted the destroyers first, but they had to fly a considerable distance before they found the battleships. They might even have failed to sight the battleships but for the warning from the observer-plane, which informed them to expect the ships to be spread out rather widely.

The Prince of Wales and the Repulse were ploughing through the waves side by side. The bombers got into formation, and the leading plane power-dived. From the battleships puffs of smoke and flame shot up as their anti-aircraft guns sprang into activity. There was the sound of metal striking metal, as enemy bullets found their marks here and there on the plane. Strips were torn from the wings, and the pungent smell of cordite assailed the nostrils of the airmen. At the same time the leading bomber released its bombs. From the rear deck of the Repulse (32,000 tons) sprang up a column of smoke and flame as one of the bombs found its mark. At the same time several pillars of smoke and water shot up mast-high from the side decks. "Bull's eye!" yelled the airmen excitedly. Some of them even shouted out, "Banzai."

Attack Begins

The attack on the Prince of Wales began at 1:08 p.m. Two of the bombing-squadrons had flown as far as Singapore in search of the Prince of Wales, and failing to find it they had turned back. A little after noon they received a message from the observer-plane, and at once made for the spot indicated. It was some time before they could sight the battleships. When they sighted the ships, the Repulse was already sending up black columns of smoke in its last death agony, and the formation of the British ships had become disorderly.

The two squadrons separated, one heading for the Prince of Wales, the other for the Repulse. All the guns on the Prince of Wales were directed toward this attacking squadron, and the bombers had to approach through a veritable screen of bursting shells. The Prince of Wales boasted the most up-to-date anti-aircraft preparations ever placed on board a battleship, and could send up 60,000 shots in one minute.

The airmen dived into the jaws of death as they swooped down for the attack. With supreme coolness, as if they were indulging in maneuvers, both squadrons dived to attack. Not a bomb was wasted. The first bombs dropped from both squadrons found their marks on both the Prince of Wales and the Repulse. Both battleships staggered under the deadly blows, and veered out in wide curves, the Prince of Wales to the right, and the Repulse to the left.

Following the veering course of the battleships, the second bombers in each squadron dropped torpedo bombs which also found their marks unerringly. The Prince of Wales seemed to burst asunder as a torpedo stuck it almost in the middle. There was a terrific explosion, accompanied by a burst of dazzling flame and thick black fumes of smoke.

Bombing Over

At 1:32 p.m. the bombing was over. The attack had begun only eight minutes previously, but to the airmen the eight minutes seemed an eternity. To discharge the torpedoes they had flown low enough to be able to see the agonized expressions on the faces of the sailors on board the batteships.

The squadrons circled round the battleships to verify the results of their bombing. The other squadrons also arrived, and circled round. As they watched, the Prince of Wales listed at an angle of 45 degrees. But it did not sink, it righted itself, and continued its staggering course over the sea. What a gallant ship, thought the airmen, as they turned back and left the doomed ship to its fate.

The Prince of Wales and the Repulse, despite the heavy bombing that they had received, had not sunk yet, and they continued their erratic course toward Singapore.

One of the first squadrons that had departed from the air base immediately after the search-squadron had taken off had failed to find the enemy ships, and had flown as far as the Anambas Islands. On receiving the wireless message from the observer-plane, this squadron had at once turned back, but it was 1:48 p.m. before it arrived at the spot indicated. It had, therefore, not partaken in the bombing together with the other squadrons.

The sky had somewhat cleared by the time this squadron arrived, and the airmen at once discovered the five enemy ships ploughing through the waves, coughing up thick, black smoke from their funnels. The Repulse had slackened its speed considerably, but it was gallantly trying to keep pace with the Prince of Wales, which was 2,500 meters ahead. When the battleships saw this squadron they at once began to fire all the guns they had on board, and the heavy bombers fairly trembled with the force of the detonations around them. The planes dived through this deadly hail of bursting shot and shell, and the airmen could hear the sharp clang of metal as bullets struck the planes on wing and body.

Releases Torpedo-Bomb

The leading bomber discharged its torpedo-bomb at the Prince of Wales, the force of its dive taking it so low that it almost grazed the bridge. The plane's machine-gunners swept the bridge with a regular fusillade of red-hot bullets, and the men on the bridge gallantly retaliated with all the machine-guns they had. The white, agonized faces of these men were plainly visible to the airmen as their plane roared past the bridge.

The first torpedo had made a direct hit, and as the commander turned back his head, he was just in time to see a white pillar of smoke and water shoot up geyser-like from the middle of the Prince of Wales. The following planes all dropped their torpedoes one after another as they dived down in bombing-formation. The Repulse, too, had been hit, and as the squadron-leader looked back he could see, behind the tail of the last plane in his squadron, a white geyser spring up from the deck of the battleship. The second plane in the squadron had been hit by a shell even as it discharged its torpedo, and dived headlong into the water in a burst of flame. The torpedo it had discharged, however, did not fail to find its mark. Scarcely had the second plane dived to its doom before the third plane, too, was hit, and, enveloped in flames, it also plunged into its watery grave. The rest of the airmen stood up in their respective planes to bid farewell to their gallant comrades. After this the attack on the Repulse became furious beyond description. Bomb after bomb found its mark, and the Repulse tilted at a dangerous angle. One of the destroyers came up close to the battleship, but a single bomb dropped from one of the planes accounted for it, and it sank in a few minutes. The rear deck of the Repulse became submerged in water, but its defenders stuck to their posts, and continued to fire fast and furiously at the attacking planes. What a glorious end for the battleship, thought the airmen. Gallant defenders, embodiment of the Nelson spirit that had been handed down in the British Navy from the days of the sailing-ship. Even as the airmen watched, the Repulse tilted sharply, and sank beneath the waves. It had gone, fighting to the last.

Flagship In Flames

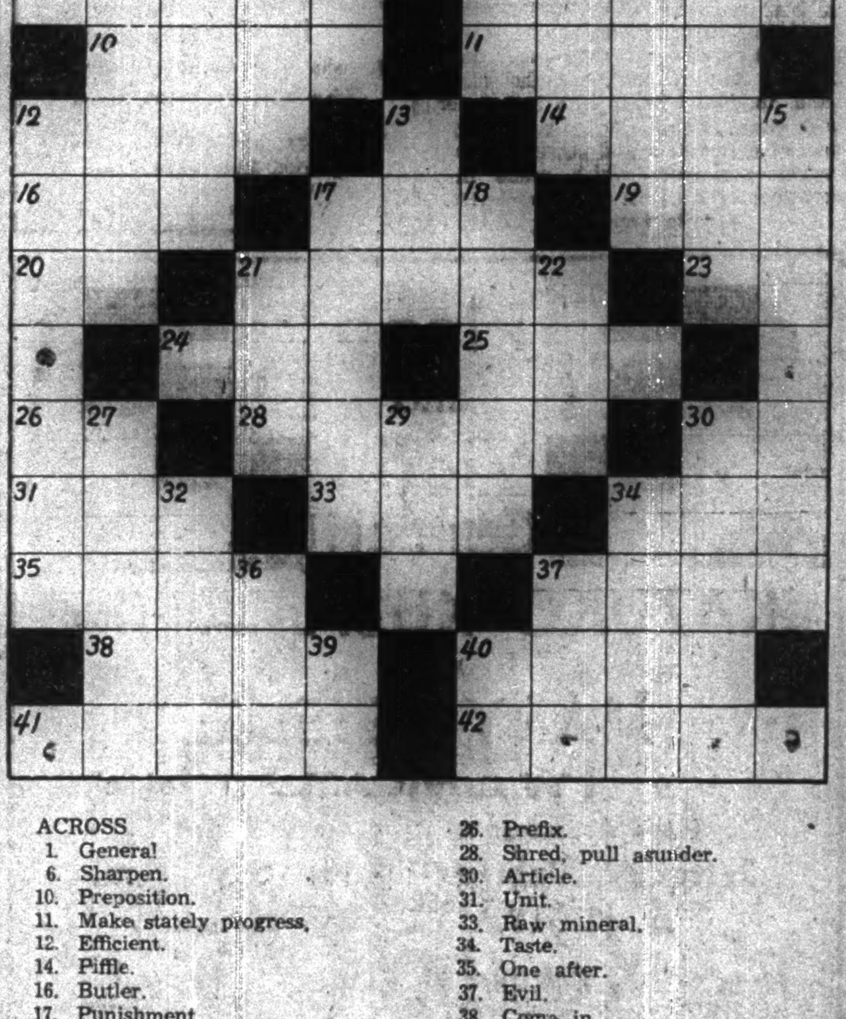
The Prince of Wales was sending up thick spirals of smoke. Presently hungry tongues of flame appeared, and began to lick the deck. The battleship had caught fire. Its engines had not stopped, and the churning propellers were still sending the huge ship onward, although the pace had become slow and painful. At this juncture a fresh squadron appeared, and swooped down to finish off the battleship, which had already tilted heavily to one side. One of the destroyers spurted forward, and came alongside the battleship, sending a thick smoke-screen in an endeavor to hide the Prince of Wales from the bombers. The other destroyer was even then trying to pick up the survivors from the Repulse. Not wishing to be robbed of their prey, the bombers all dropped their torpedoes at once, practically all of them making direct hits on the decks of the Prince of Wales. The battleship tilted more dangerously than ever, the deck rail almost dipping into the water. The destroyer tried to touch alongside, evidently with the intention of rescuing the occupants of the battleship. Just at this moment there was a terrific explosion from the Prince of Wales, and the battleship almost burst asunder. One of the bombs had reached the ammunition store. The Prince of Wales, pride of the British Navy, sank out of sight.

The floating oil from the sunken battleship formed large rings of rainbow color on the surface of the sea, glittering grotesquely in the afternoon light. As the airmen circled in the air, they suddenly caught sight of three fighter-planes belonging to the enemy heading full-speed toward them. Another appeared, then another, and then still more, until eight fighter-planes in all were hurtling through the air toward the bombers. They were the reinforcements sent from a British air base in the south to the Kuantan air base, which had already been bombed by the Japanese airmen the previous day.

Admiral Phillips, Supreme Commander of the British Navy in East Asia, and his subordinates went down together with the Prince of Wales. The British Pacific Fleet was no more, and the Imperial Air Force had accomplished this epoch-making achievement at a sacrifice of only three bombers and one wounded airman.

Can You Do It? By Sax

CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 2



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14. Piffle.
16. Butler.
17. Punishment.
19. Also.
20. Towards.
21. One of the electorate.
23. No More
24. Hesitate.
25. Alternative of never.
26. Prefix.
28. Shred, pull asunder.
30. Article.
31. Unit.
33. Raw mineral.
34. Taste.
35. One after.
37. Evil.
38. Come in.
40. Place occupied on Sulu Island.
41. Aquatic fur-yielding mammal.
42. Suffers in intense heat.

DOWN
2. One who acts without volition.
3. Solitary.
4. Made holes.
5. Execute.
6. Seen on steamer prows.
7. Knit.
8. Sensation.
9. Surname.
12. Lack of restraint.
13. Where a child slumbers.
15. Sounds alike, but is different.
17. Lover.
18. Stupid.
21. Healer, but not of men.
22. Where the fish come from.
27. Sluggish.
29. Boat.
30. Indicator.
32. Make one's bow.
34. Account.
36. Half a fly.
37. Not sweet.
39. Hesitant note.
40. A person's initial.

TODAY'S WORD TEASER

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SOLUTION OF LAST TEASER

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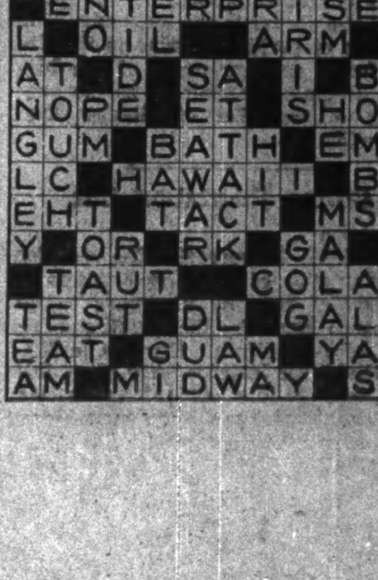
SOLUTION OF CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 1



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COOK or general houseworker, competent and trustworthy, economical management, good references, speaks English. Box 494, Japan Times, Tokyo.

COOK-AMAH or amah. Young woman wishes position in small family. Box 493, Japan Times, Tokyo.

EXPERIENCED woman cook seeks position in foreign family. Speaks English well. References. Apply Box 484, Japan Times, Tokyo.

MAN cook, speaks Spanish, fully experienced in foreign cuisine, good reference. Apply Box 2, Japan Times, Tokyo.

PRESS translator, hard worker, shrewd, quick in typewriting, seeks evening job. Permanent engagement preferred. Box 491, Japan Times, Tokyo.

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COMPLETELY furnished modern in every respect; large dining and reception rooms; convenient to transportation facilities. Apply Box 499, Japan Times, Tokyo.

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FURNISHED Japanese house, foreigners preferred, sunny and convenient, Akasaka Daimachi. Box 3, Japan Times, Tokyo.

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GOLF clubs Wilson and Bristol matched sets in perfect condition. Apply Box 498, Japan Times, Tokyo.

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FOREIGN furniture, books, clothes, pianos, sewing machines, etc. at reasonable prices. Write or phone to Hirose Shoten, 159, 3-chome, Kominato-cho, Yokohama, Tel. 2-4097 c/o Morita.

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SEWING machines, pianos, foreign furniture and clothing, etc., used, wanted at reasonable prices. Also specially attractive prices offered for electric motors and machines. Phone 36-5837 and ask for Shioda, or write to 20, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku.

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GOODS SETTLEMENT IN SPHERE BY YEN

Balance of Merchandise Transactions to Be Governed By Japanese Money

CLEARING HOUSE HERE

Foreign Exchange Bills to Be Cleared Through Bank Of Japan

The balance of merchandise transactions among the countries of the Greater East Asia C-Prosperity Sphere will be settled in Japanese yen and the foreign exchange bills in the sphere cleared through the Bank of Japan, according to a grand monetary policy of the Government for the southern regions which was disclosed at the Committee for the Bank of Japan Bill of the House of Representatives Friday.

The role to be assigned to the Bank of Japan as a central bank of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, will be similar to that played by the Bank of England in the pound bloc and foreign exchange banks in New York in the Western Hemisphere. Under this system, the Central Bank of Manchou, Federal Reserve Bank of China, Central Reserve Bank of China, Bank of Mongol, the Southern Regions Development Bank, the Bank of Thailand and other central banks in the co-prosperity sphere will create their accounts in the Bank of Japan and through these the balance of foreign exchange between themselves will be settled.

To Follow Japan's Example

The Bank of Japan will also conclude foreign exchange contracts with central banks of other blocs. It was also disclosed that every country of the co-prosperity sphere would adopt a managed currency system, following the example to be set by Japan.

At the general meeting of the House of Representatives the same day, Finance Minister Okinori Kaya denied prevailing rumors to the effect that the Bank of Japan will, under the revised law, engage in the extension of long-term loans to industrial companies. When Chosaburo Mizutani, of the Rule Aid League of Diet Members, put an interpellation regarding the relation between the Bank of Japan and the Industrial Bank of Japan, Minister Kaya replied that financing of the short-term industrial funds by the Bank of Japan will not handicap the business of the Industrial Bank of Japan. On the contrary, it would bring a favorable reaction on the latter.

The Government's opposition to the proposal for the reform of the prefectural taxation system was expressed by Hideo Matsukuma, director of the Taxation Bureau of the Finance Ministry, when several members of the House of Representatives at the Tax Increase Committee urged the authorities to take efficient steps to moderate the financial burden of prefectural offices. They pointed out that the enforcement of various control measures had increased the expenditures of the prefectural offices.

Kobayashi Given Figures

Chiaki Kobayashi, chief of the public finance section of the Local Bureau of the Home Ministry, explained at the meeting that expenditures relating to the wartime situation of public bodies (prefectural, municipal and town offices) for the 1937 fiscal year amounted to ¥49,000,000. The figure moved up to ¥106,000,000 in the 1938 fiscal year, ¥201,000,000 in the 1939 fiscal year, ¥344,000,000 in the 1941 fiscal year and ¥521,000,000 in the current fiscal year.

As to the digestion of bonds by financial institutions, Director Yamagiwa declared that the projected Financial Control Association would, soon after its inauguration, institute the regulations providing for the compulsory subscription by member-banks to Government bonds and other important securities. The director also promised to make efforts to keep closer the liaison between the Financial Control Association and key industrial control associations.

TANABE BELIEVED GETTING KANSAI ELECTRIC HELM

Shirase Given Good Chance to Steer Power Industry in Tohoku

Ryuji Tanabe, president of the Kyoto Electric Light Company, is expected to be appointed president of the Kansai Electric Distribution Corporation which is to be established April 1 in accordance with the new power structure, while the leadership of the Tohoku Electric Distribution Company, will be assumed by Toyosaku Shirase, president of the Niigata Electric Power Company, predicts the Nikkan Kogyo.

With the progress of the preparations for the creation of eight power distribution firms, the Electricity Board of the Communications Ministry is now selecting officers for these firms from among leaders in power circles. The board has already decided to appoint as presidents Shoji Arai to the Kanto Electric Distribution Corporation; Shosaku Yamada, to the Hokuriku Electric Distribution Corporation; Shukichi Shimizu, to the Shikoku Electric Distribution Corporation; Kanichi Suzukawa, to the Chugoku Electric Distribution Corporation, and Heiyemon Kimura, to the Kyushu Electric Distribution Corporation.

Although no offer has yet been made either to Mr. Tanabe or Mr. Shirase, it is believed they will accept the offers expected to be made shortly.

Silk Hosiery Firms In America Ordered To Stop Operating

The United States Office of Production Management has issued instructions ordering silk hosiery factories to cease operations in view of the mounting silk demand in munitions industries, reports a Domei dispatch from Buenos Aires. All stocks of raw silk in America will be bought up by the Government and appropriated for national defense. Although the extent to which the silk industry of the United States will be affected by the new action is not certain, a huge number of workers will be thrown out of employment, concludes the cable.

SECURITIES RALLY ON KAYA'S SPEECH

Finance Chief's Words That He Would Not Change Stock System Welcomed

Welcoming the speech made by Finance Minister Okinori Kaya in the Diet Saturday, all the stocks rallied on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Saturday, the Chugai Shogyo reports.

Minister Kaya's speech in which he declared that he would not take steps to revise the current stock exchange system in this country brightened the sentiment on the market to a great extent.

As soon as the market opened, all the shares moved up steadily as both the bulls and bears began to operate vigorously. Especially the brisk activities shown by the spinning and rayon shares in the morning attracted the attention of all traders, as these "peace industry" shares had been rather impotent for the past several days.

In the short-term division, the bourse issue rose steadily call after call. For a time, it registered a high of ¥132.00. Its closing quotation on the day was ¥131.80.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's morning session were:

	Clos.	
First Section	Feb.	Mar.
Fuji Spin (50)	64.2	64.4
Fuji, new (25)		35.9
Kanegafuchi (50)	155.3	155.9
Do, new (25)	96.6	97.4
Teikoku Ray (50)		100.0
Teikoku Rayon (37½)	89.9	90.0
Toyo Rayon, n (50)	73.1	74.2
Tokyo Rayon (50)	33.0	32.8
Electro-chem. (50)	62.1	62.7
Ensuiko Sug (50)	61.9	62.3
Japan Min (50)	63.1	63.6
Manchuria Ind	59.0	59.2
Tokyo Stock (50)	132.5	133.5
Do, new (50)	132.9	133.4
Second Section		
N. Y. K. (50)	110.9	111.3
Do, new (37½)	95.1	95.5
O. S. K. (50)	101.5	102.0
Do, new (37½)	86.1	86.8
Ishikawajima (25)	54.5	55.1
Ishikawajima (50)	80.9	84.9
Uraga Dock (50)	132.1	86.7
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	102.0	103.4
Hitachi Works (50)	76.0	76.1
Iwaki Coal (50)	30.2	30.6
Steel Tube (50)	76.2	77.0
Third Section		
Japan Fat (50)	63.4	63.4
Japan Soda (25)	30.6	31.0
Japan Oil (50)	81.4	82.1
Karafuto Oil (50)	50.0	50.5
Nichiro Fish (50)	74.8	74.8
Shochiku (50)	59.0	59.6

Government Bonds

Government bond spot prices yesterday morning were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Kogo 5s	106.10	106.10	106.10	106.10
Second 5s		106.05	106.05	106.05
First 4s	102.85	102.85	102.85	102.85

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday morning were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos
Tokyo Stock, new	131.2	132.0	131.1	131.8
N. Y. K., old	111.0	111.3	110.3	111.0
N. Y. K., new	94.8	95.5	94.5	95.4
Kanegafuchi Spin	153.8	154.0	153.0	153.9
Kanegafuchi, new	95.8	96.5	95.6	96.5
Teikoku Rayon, n	90.3	90.3	89.6	89.9
Osaka Stock, new	71.9	72.4	71.3	72.4
S. M. Railway	68.1	....	....	68.1
Mitsubishi Heavy	104.0	104.3	104.0	104.3
Hitachi Works	75.0	75.5	75.0	75.4
Japan Steel Tube	76.2	76.4	75.9	76.4
Japan Oil	82.0	82.2	81.4	82.0
Japan Mining	63.0	63.5	63.0	63.5
Manchuria Ind	59.1	59.4	59.1	59.4

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Kobe—Kobe, Sannomiya, Shinko Bld'g.
Nagoya—Nagoya, Nakamura, Atsuta.
Tsurumi (Yokohama), Kyoto, Otaru, Kokura, Tobata, Dairen, Shanghai.

INCREASE IN COTTON IN CHINA ADVOCATED

Japan Spinners' Association Plans Boost of 10 Million Piculs in 5 Years

Production of cotton in China will be boosted by 10,000,000 piculs in five years and the growing of cotton in the southwestern Pacific area will be encouraged in order to meet with the demand for the clothing material in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, reports the Asahi.

This plan was mapped out by the Japan Spinners' Association, and was adopted formally when its special committee met and discussed the plan at the Mengyo Club, Osaka Friday.

The association will shortly submit the plan to the authorities concerned to seek their approval.

It is said that at present the demand for raw cotton in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere amounts to 20,000,000 piculs. The production of cotton in the sphere today, however, is but 5,000,000 piculs. The shortage of 15,000,000 piculs a year can be liquidated easily, according to the plan.

Increase Output as Before

Although the production of cotton along the basin of the Yellow River in North China, and along the Lower Yangtze is not so large as it used to be because of the war that raged over the Continent for the past four and a half years, it is not considered difficult to boost the output by 10,000,000 piculs in five years as commerce and industry in the war afflicted areas will be gradually restored to normal as time goes by.

In order to achieve the end in view, however, the present cotton industry in China should not be allowed to follow its own course, but under the direction of the Japanese, the current systems of cotton planting and of the marketing of harvested cotton in China must be placed on a more rational basis. In short, the Chinese cotton industry must be streamlined in order to increase the output in a short period of time.

Special Organ Needed

For this purpose, the establishment of a special corporation which is to handle exclusively matters regarding the improvement of the cotton cultivating systems, and the modernization of the cotton manufacturing processes, are necessary. The association will shortly make negotiations with cotton growers and spinners in China over this question.

The projects to encourage the cultivation of cotton and expand cotton plantations in the southwestern Pacific area will be carried out under a 10-year plan. During the first five years, the area of cotton plantations in French Indo-China, Thailand, the Philippines, the Netherlands East Indies, and Borneo will be increased to 1,000,000 chobu, approximately, 2,450,000 acres to produce 3,000,000 piculs. During the last half of the period, the cultivation of cotton will be started in New Guinea, and at the same time, more efforts will be made to develop the cotton planting enterprises in the said countries.

For the operation of the 10-year cotton planting development project in the southern regions, the Japan Spinners' Association, the Federation of Japanese Spinners in China, the Raw Cotton Traders' Union, and other cotton interests in this country will create a southern regions fiber resources development corporation.

This corporation will assist the Government in framing various development plans, and bear the brunt in the materialization of these plans. At the same time it will guide native cotton growers and adjust production.

Sanwa Votes 8%

The Sanwa Bank held the general meeting of its shareholders at its main office in Osaka Friday and voted for pegging the dividend rate for the second-half of the 1941 business year at 8 per cent per annum, according to the Chugai Shogyo.

Dai-ichi Pegs 8 %

The Dai-ichi Bank held the general meeting of its shareholders at its main office here Friday, and decided to peg the dividend rate for the second-half of the 1941 business year at 8 per cent per annum, the Chugai Shogyo reports.

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Precious Oil Fields in Borneo Producing 3 Million Tons Yearly Now All Japan's

All the oil fields in Borneo producing nearly 3,000,000 tons a year have been secured for Japan following the occupation of Tarakan Island, Balik Papan and other strategical points of the island by the expeditionary force of the Japanese Army, says the Asahi.

On January 11, picked units of the Japanese Army and Navy landed on Tarakan Island on the eastern coast of Borneo and on the 24th they occupied Balik Papan located about the middle of the coast.

The fall of Tarakan and Balik Papan into Japanese hands has brought under control of Japan the famous oil fields on Tarakan and those near Balik Papan. Other famous oil fields in British Borneo have already slipped from the hands of Britain into Japan's grip.

The Miri oil field in Sarawak, British Borneo, was first developed by the British 30 years ago and ever since then this oil field has been feeding the British Asiatic Fleet. Great Britain is very proud of this oil field and the Seria oil field in Brunei, neighboring Sarawak, is one of the best oil resources in the whole British Empire.

An official survey by the British Government puts the amount of oil annually produced by these two oil fields at between 700,000 and 800,000 tons, but oil experts in this country know that the annual output of oil in Brunei and Sarawak exceeds 2,000,000 tons. These experts know too well why the British Government has to publish such a survey deliberately.

The quality of the oil found on Tarakan Island and collected from the Sanga Sanga oil field near Balik Papan is said to be the best of all in Borneo. The production today is between 300,000 and 400,000 tons a year.

Last year, Britain completed the drilling of oil wells on Mangam Island off Brunei, and the collection of oil was about to start there a few weeks before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. The output of oil on this island is expected to total some 500,000 tons a year.

Altogether, Borneo produces nearly 3,000,000 tons of good oil annually, and even this figure will be multiplied through the efforts of the Japanese very soon, says the paper.

NATIVES OF SOUTH TRUST ARMY NOTES

Buy and Sell Commodities at Will as Scrips Are 100% Sound

Clearly proving that the natives have full confidence in the Japanese troops, the value of Japanese Army scrips has made a rise of more than 100 per cent, declared Lieutenant-Colonel Yoshiaki Hotta at a round-table conference here sponsored by the Asahi.

Murotaro Senda, president of the Senda and Company in Singapore, speaking on the same subject said, "the problem as to what kind of a currency system should be adopted in such a wide and uncivilized area in Malaya is very important. Chinese people know that money is backed by gold or silver, but the majority of the natives in the Malay Peninsula have scant knowledge of the character of currency.

Army Notes 100% Sound

"Japanese Army notes are practically sound because commodities can be obtained in exchange for them at any place and time, and for this reason natives in Malaya place their wholehearted confidence in the Army notes. If a bottleneck develops in the distribution of daily necessaries for some reason and holders of the Army scrips fail to obtain commodities which they want to buy, a serious problem will arise."

Lieutenant-Colonel Hotta reported, however, that efficient steps were being taken by the Japanese authorities to adjust the relation between the Japanese Army scrips and the native currencies.

The importance of Singapore as the trade port and a center of economic activities in Malaya was described in detail by Mr. Senda as follows:

"Situated at the southern tip of the peninsula, Singapore had hitherto played an important role in the shipping activities between Europe and East Asia and also through the same port the greater part of natural resources of Malaya had been shipped to foreign countries.

Natural Resources First

"For the successful disposal of the current war with the United States and the British Empire, we must at first place under our control those natural resources which are vitally needed for the war economy. Japan, however, will not be able to digest completely all the natural products in Malaya and furthermore there is a limit in the shipping space available. Thus priorities will be adopted in the transportation of those materials and we will face a new problem of how to digest the surplus resources."

Lieutenant-Colonel Hotta, however, expressed his optimistic views on the problem and said that Japan's demand for rubber as substitute for leather would considerably increase and the exportation to Europe would be resumed.

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GOLD POLICY CHANGE DECIDED FOR SPHERE

Revision in Production Needed As South Now in E. Asia Bloc

The Mining Control Association held a regular meeting of its directors January 30 at its office in Marunouchi to appoint a committee to represent leading gold producers of Japan to revise the former gold production policy. The new plan, a comprehensive one, will include the Philippines, Borneo, New Guinea and Western Australia in its scope, reports the Miyako. Inaugural meeting of the committee was held at the Yaesu Building, Marunouchi, Saturday.

Subsidies Granted

The aims of the past gold production policy were to aid struggling gold mines of Japan and Chosen through subsidies and to advise on business management. With the prospect of gold mines in the Philippine Commonwealth, Borneo, New Guinea and Western Australia coming into the Co-Prosperity Sphere a re-drafting of the former policy is believed urgent.

Gold price, simultaneously, needs to be re-evaluated since the establishment of bloc economy will alter the value and the nature of the use of this metal, employed as it chiefly was, for settlement in the international trade balance in the past.

Experts to Take Part

A sub-committee composed of experts will be created within the above-mentioned body to discuss the relative importance for developing gold mines of Japan, Chosen, colonial possessions and regions of the South, and to establish a comprehensive plan for the gold production industry of the entire Co-Prosperity Sphere.

It will also discuss such matters as the suitability or non-suitability of continuing grant of subsidies to the management of gold mines, re-evaluation of gold, and mining engineering.

The plan when it is drafted will be submitted to the Commerce and Industry Ministry for approval.

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U.S. NOW LACKING IN VEGETABLE OIL

Illinois Professor Had Foretold Such A Calamity When War Comes

With the successful advance of the Imperial Forces into the regions of the southwestern Pacific an acute shortage of vegetable oil was seen in the United States, since most of its supply was being imported from East Asia, according to the Asahi.

The cessation of imports of vegetable oil into the United States is bound to produce a far reaching adverse effect upon its domestic industry, as was predicted by a professor of the University of Illinois in an article in the May, 1941 issue of the Scientific Monthly entitled "Will America Fall Short of Supplies in Butter and Cannons?"

Decline of Vegetable Oil Supply

The supply of tallow is no problem as domestic output sufficiently meets the demand, states the article, but the pinch will come from the decline of vegetable oil supply. 1938 statistics revealed that total vegetable oil consumption by the U.S. amounted to 350,000,000 pounds, approximately one-half being imported. The principal suppliers were the Philippines, the Netherlands East Indies, China, West Africa, Argentina, Brazil and Japan. The writer urged his Government to keep this fact in mind in its foreign negotiations.

Should imports of vegetable oil suddenly cease by war, such branches of American industry as depend on it will suffer a crippling blow, the writer said. He warned that if the American industry is hit by the shortage of vegetable oil, it will take a long time to remedy the situation.

Cotton in U.S. Will Pile Up

As a counter-measure for such a grave contingency, a plan to boost production of cotton-seed oil, peanut oil and bean oil is advocated. But in order to realize this plan higher prices have to be given. When the world is partitioned into blocs, and free international trade is stopped, cotton in America will pile up as it will have no buyers. To help growers, cotton with bigger seeds, instead of bearing bolls of superior quality filament, should be raised to extract oil from the seeds.

Even if the supply of domestic vegetable oil should be increased by cotton seeds, many technical obstacles will still remain to be overcome before the industry can successfully make use of such substitutes. The writer predicted five to ten years will be needed to achieve the desired end.

In conclusion, the writer states that the great menace for the supply of foreign vegetable oil to America will come from Japan's southward expansion. If America should experience such a calamity as the loss of the Philippines there could be no greater menace to his country, he said.

Bill Clearings

January 31
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Balance	332,153	143,399
Bills Cleared	35,804	21,626

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	131.8	+ .90
N.Y.K., new, short-term	95.4	+2.00
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	96.5	+2.90
Yokohama raw silk forward	14.50	— .02
Government bonds, Kogo 5s	106.10	same

HONGKONG CABLE RATES REDUCED 40 PER CENT

Service Resumes Today; Japanese and Chinese to Be Encouraged

Cable service between Japan and Hongkong will be resumed on February 1, with new rates approximately 40 per cent lower than former rates, it is reported. Japanese language as well as Chinese will be handled in addition to European languages. It is planned in future to place all cable services between countries of Greater East Asia under one comprehensive system.

New cable rates between Japan and Hongkong are fixed as follows:

Japanese:	
15 letters or less	12.00
Every additional 5 letters	0.40
Chinese:	
5 words or less	2.50
European:	
50 sen per word	—

In addition to the reduction of rates, messages will be delivered to Kowloon district also.

Bank of Japan Accounts

January 31
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	5,258,989
Over Issues	558,989
Deposits	678,850
Loans	852,399

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TO PAY FOR CASUALTIES

Kaya Says Life Insurance Firms to Compensate for Air Raid Damages

The Government will let life insurance companies compensate for casualties caused by air raids, declared Finance Minister Okinori Kaya in the Diet Saturday, the Chugai Shogyo reports.

This statement by the Finance Minister was made at the meeting of the third sub-committee of the House of Representatives Budget Committee in reply to an interpellation by Chosaburo Mizutani, member of the House of Representatives.

"As for insurance against damage, we have already the wartime insurance system today", Mr. Kaya said, "I do not think it necessary, however, for the Government to institute a new system for insuring human lives against air raids, for all the life insurance companies will readily agree to pay for casualties which might be caused by air raids. As a matter of fact, all the life insurance companies in Japan are able to pay cash in such cases."

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1942

Cultural Construction

The limited area of the European continent and the comparative unfertility of its soil stimulated the movement and interact of its racial elements from early times. These conditions of nature also provided cause for keen competition among the inhabitants of Europe. The continent of Asia, on the other hand, is far more extensive in area and abounds in natural resources. The people of Asia were, therefore, disposed to harmonize rather than quarrel with nature. For the same reason there was among them less occasion for such keen rivalry or competition as in Europe.

The disparity seen between cultural accomplishments of the East and those of the West should be seen in the light of this reality. From it we can adduce no proof that the peoples of the East are intrinsically inferior to those of the West in cultural construction. History tells how much the present civilization of the West owes to foreign origins and extraneous factors. For instance, it is common knowledge that no small portion of European civilization sprang from the cultural activities which once flourished in the Nile deltas and along the Yellow River basin.

Yosaburo Takekoshi, who is better known as a historian than as a statesman, says in his classic work, "A History of Twenty-Five Centuries", that "wherever tides came to clash was a birthplace of civilization". It is not surprising that the Aegean Sea where the East and the West found a common ground of meeting gave birth to the Hellenic and Roman civilizations. In those dawning days of European history the inhabitants in the other portions of the European continent were known by the generic name of "northern barbarians". Where the light of the Eastern civilization had failed to illuminate, Europe remained dark and backward in all fields of human endeavor.

That the people of the East are well qualified and capacitated to attain heights in cultural fields is best proved by Japan herself. The history of modern Japan should be sufficiently convincing. When feudal Japan found it impossible to remain isolated any longer under external pressure, she accepted the challenge and entered the arena of international competition. In a period of only three score and ten years the Japanese nation has succeeded in erecting an edifice of Eastern cultural force equal to that of the West.

A European observer once remarked that although many were led to think that Japan had only assimilated and added European techniques and sciences to her own cultural structure, the fact was that European sciences and techniques in Japan had taken on color from the characteristics of its people. Granting he said, that Japanese culture had developed its own color and character, what constituted the basis of the actual life of the Japanese was nothing original or unique but the modification of great scientific and technical accomplishments of Europe and America. This view, nowise rare among foreign observers, is superficial. For what constitutes the basis and kernel of any racial life is not scientific or technical but spiritual elements.

The peoples of Europe and America, when dealing with culture, are apt to emphasize only scientific and technical phases. To them the term culture is often synonymous with that of science and technique. To such attitude must be attributed mistakes and misinterpretations. Japanese traveling in Europe or in America must have often been asked if their country had trains or electric cars, or if their homes were lighted by electricity instead of kerosene. Such questions betray only the attitude of those who would boast of their racial superiority in terms of locomotives, electric lamps and automobiles. They forget that what is more important than science and technique is to see how sciences and techniques are developed on the basis of racial life and how they are taken into actual life. In Europe and America scientific ideas and methods are turned to the purpose, not of developing the freedom and happiness of people, but of oppressing and exploiting them. It would hardly be necessary to point out specific instances. Suffice it to say that in their relations with the peoples of the East, the peoples of Europe and America have used sciences and techniques as means of aggression against peoples who were content to live in peace.

The colonial and half-colonial conditions prevalent over the greater portion of the Asiatic continent are due to the failure of its inhabitants to match the peoples of Europe and America in the field of science. But this backward state of Asia, as already stated, is not evidence of their incapacity of achievement in the same direction but an outcome of the circumstances in which they have found themselves.

When the cultural achievements of the Asiatic races are assessed, the peoples of Europe and America and those who have uncritically surrendered themselves to the influence of their thoughts are very apt to point out only the few landmarks left by Asiatic progress in the field of science. The best rebuttal to such argument is the case of Japan which has proved her ability to assimilate the accomplishments of Europe and America as a basis for her own creative work.

Cultural construction by the Asiatic races on their independent basis should nowise mean opposition to, or destruction of, the order of European and American civilization. From the schools of Europe and America the people of Asia should take new blood to nourish and strengthen their own systems. That which should be spurned, disgraced and rejected is that spirit of aggression and oppression which usually animates their scientific activities. The edifice of culture to be erected over East Asia as the result of the current War of Greater East Asia should be in character and purpose quite different from the aggressive structure of culture built on the Imperialist principle of Europe and America. The work to be consummated by the hands of the Asiatic peoples should be dedicated to the cause of human liberty and peace in its full and widest sense. The retrogression of Western culture from East Asia and the imminent collapse of its structure because of its aggressive motives, must be taken, as a Chinese saying runs, as a case of a fallen cart serving as a warning for the following vehicles.

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Cleanliness

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

Japanese cleanliness, famous throughout the world, is derived first of all, I think, from lovely scenery for which the country is no less celebrated. Another source of it is ethical, or traditional in character, traceable to the Shintoist ritual of sacred ablution. The story of Izanagi no Mikoto, father of the Sun Goddess, undergoing thorough purification in a stream on his return from the defiled land of yellow springs, is well known. What mortal would not like to make the same thorough cleansing on arrival back in this land of rarefied air and pellucid waters? Can anything more lovely in nature be imagined than the perfect harmony of line and curb which characterize the majestic Fuji soaring above the gentle-winding shore lines? Exquisite also is the color scheme of Japanese scenery; pure whiteness of snow-capped Fuji, fresh verdure of pine trees and radiant glow of the sun rising at the edge of the sapphire-blue sea.

The effect of scenic beauty is further heightened by the regular recurrence of the four seasons, each bringing its peculiar colors and sensations. It is no wonder that men and women dwelling under the spell of such scenic and seasonal beauty should have developed an intense love of cleanliness. For cleanliness, together with her sister, simplicity, form the twine essence of true beauty. Men no less than beasts wallowing in dirty air or filthy environment cannot develop cleanly habits or love of the beautiful. The beautiful nature in Japan is the foster parent of the Japanese character. Almost everything most characteristic of Japan in art, religion as well as in the manner of living, is dominated by the idea of cleanliness.

Orientalism?

Beauty is sometimes mistakenly associated with gaudiness, luxuriousness, or an elaborate complexity of colors, or multiplication of glittering details, as typified in the manners and costume of the courtezan. The word "Oriental" is at times employed to designate such a riot of colors or heterogeneous assembly of meretricious trinkets, and indeed it may be "Oriental" as applied to some phases of life in Persia, India, even China, but Japan has as little to do with it as the Shinto shrine with the harem of houris. Such "Orientalism" indeed is the very antithesis of the Japanese ideal of beauty which is made of chastened simplicity and meticulous cleanliness.

The Western conception of beauty or fitness of things, is often illustrated in the decorative scheme of its domestic life where display and splendor are the dominant notes. What do you see when entering a Western house inhabited by persons of so-called taste and wealth? The first thing to strike the eye is a gorgeous rug on the floor in the hall which you are to tread perhaps to satisfy your sense of pride. Over your head is precariously hanging a glittering metal lamp, and there are some shining mahogany cabinets containing many little knick-knacks like museum pieces, all presumably very expensive in terms of money, all of which give unmistakable hints as to the collective or possessive instinct of the master. You also gain a glimpse of the thick carpet going up the stairs, suggestive of the luxurious palace of a king, and as you ascend you see on the walls of the staircase many pictures and etchings, costly perhaps, but displayed with no taste or discernment as if you were in a curio shop.

On the landing of the first floor you will perhaps behold a pair of stag's horns protruding out of the wall above and also various lethal weapons—guns, swords and battle axes—stuck on the same wall, which were the trophies of huntsmen and warriors of a bloody barbarous age or reminiscent of the captain's stateroom on a pirate ship. All of which is a good index to what you shall see presently in the parlor or elsewhere under the same roof—repetitions and exaggerations of the spirit of show and glamor and straining after cheap aestheticism. Such spectacles, so common in the decorative arrangement of upper class Western homes, are the reverse of the Japanese idea of taste and refinement.

'The O-Mido'

Beauty is restraint or modesty; so is taste or good sense. In serving a cup of tea, for instance, a spoonful of milk and a small lump or two of sugar shall suffice, if such combination is preferred. Would any man bring into the parlor a dairyman's pail and a bale of sugar from which to serve? Such indeed would be vulgar showing off of one's riches, or rather

(Continued on Page 3)

CONTEMPORARY JAPAN

January Issue Focuses Interest On War Subjects

The January, 1942, issue of Contemporary Japan, the leading English-language monthly of the nation, commands special attention as the first number appearing since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Of the eight leading articles appearing in this issue, three deal directly with Japan's part in the conflict, while two other articles have at least an indirect bearing on the war.

In addition to the leading articles, the issue contains the usual authoritative interpretation of recent events, extracts from representative Japanese periodicals, significant book reviews, a helpful calendar of current events, and a collection of documentary materials which characterize every number of this periodical.

Most important among the articles is the one entitled "War is on Us" by Dr. Sakutaro Tachi, Japan's highest authority on international law. As a former justice of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, and as a member of the Imperial Academy and of the faculty of the Tokyo Imperial University, Dr. Tachi commands respect whenever he chooses to express himself. In this particular article he presents a penetrating and scholarly analysis of the diplomatic and legal causes for the outbreak of the present war.

Article on War

Another article dealing with the war is "The Pacific War in the Diet" by Isojiro Furusawa, deputy managing editor of the Miyako Shimbun. A veteran political observer who has served on the staffs of the Kokumin Shimbun and the Domei News Agency as well as with his present paper, Mr. Furusawa gives an expert's interpretation of the handling of the war issue in the 77th and 78th sessions of the Imperial Diet.

Masanori Ito, Japan's foremost civilian authority and commentator on naval affairs, contributes a most enlightening article on "Japan's Victory in Historical Light." The article amply lives up to the enviable reputation of the author who is well-known for his work as counselor of the Domei News Agency, former chief editor of the Jiji Shimpo, and as author of numerous books on the problems of naval disarmament and diplomacy. In this masterly article, the author describes the Japanese action at the Battle of Hawaii, compares it with similar naval engagements of the past, and concludes that the Battle of Hawaii created history with respect to its uniqueness in point of (1) strategic conception, (2) results achieved, and (3) arms and techniques.

The complexity of current Chinese politics in which the Kuomintang is bitterly fighting its nominal ally, the Communist Party, is the subject of the article "Kuomintang-Communist Relations and Japan" by Kenichi Hatano. The author is a recognized authority on China, having spent most of his life as correspondent for such major Japanese newspapers as the Asahi Shimbun, the Osaka Mainichi Shimbun, and the Jiji Shimpo.

Calls for Positive Measures

"Price Control in Japan" is the subject of a timely article by Kamekichi Takahashi, founder and president of the Takahashi Institute for Economic Research and author of numerous books on economic history. In the article, the author describes the steps in the transitional period from liberalistic to controlled economy in Japan and points out the inevitability of this development in view of the trend toward a war economy. Making no attempt to hide the shortcomings in the negative control measures instituted so far, the author calls for more thoroughgoing positive measures of control to meet the necessities of the current situation.

Of timely interest, although having nothing directly to do with the current military campaign, is the article on "Early Japanese Settlers in the Philippines" by Seiichi Iwao, professor of the history of the South Sea region at Taihoku Imperial University, Taiwan. Containing numerous quotations from early documents, this historical study proves to be of genuine scholarly value.

All lovers of aesthetic beauty will enjoy "Beauty in Shadows," a study of the beauty to be found in the less obvious aspects of Japanese life. Written by Junichiro Tanizaki, a member of the recently established Geijutsu-in (Academy of Arts and Literature) and recognized as one of the most outstanding novelists of the day, the article is a literary masterpiece which possesses a distinctive exotic flavor such as can come only from the pen of a native Japanese writer. It deals with the elusive trait of restraint and chastity, or the quality of "shadow," which characterizes all good Japanese applied arts. The author de-

(Continued on Page 3)

REICH FOOD RATIONING SYSTEM SOUND TO MEET WARTIME NEED

Supply and Demand Well Balanced Under Comprehensive and Far-Sighted Measures by Government

By DR. HEIN
The Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Berlin

The fact that Germany was largely dependent upon foreign countries for its supply of food, and that it had not made adequate preparation for feeding the nation in the event of war led to the utter incapacity of German food economy to cope with the difficulties confronting it in the last Great War (1914-1918). It is true that those in responsible positions set about their tasks with great enthusiasm, but most of them lacked the necessary expert knowledge and experience.

As a result of this lack of powerful control of food economy, nearly every measure taken was at the urgent demand of the public and inevitably lagged behind the development of the situation. One fundamental mistake was made in the case of practically every product. Rationing was introduced only when absolutely necessary in order to meet the existing shortage. Similarly with so many other necessary steps of the food economy in Germany, rationing came too late during the World War. As a result of this planlessness and the method of taking half measures, Germany fell a victim to the enemy blockade, partly through its own fault.

Supplies on Favorable Basis

The Great War was a hard taskmaster to the German nation. The National-Socialist agrarian policy, however, was one of its best pupils. Thanks to the National-Socialist Government's comprehensive and far-sighted measures, German food supplies in this war are on a far more favorable basis. By controlling production and prices, and by issuing marketing regulations, Germany had already managed to make its agriculture exceedingly productive in peacetime.

Furthermore, the agricultural estate is an organization of the first order for food economy and the battle of production appreciably reduces Germany's dependence on foreign countries. Even before the war the regulation of markets was in the hands of self-administrative statutory corporations, known as control marketing associations, and their subdivisions. Each of these is responsible for one section of the market (grain, meat, fats, sugar, etc.) and controls all matters concerned with the production, working up and distributing of their respective commodities, whereas the control of imports and stores of commodities is in the hands of Government monopolies.

The food economy organization ran smoothly in peacetime, controlled as it was by a central board. At the outbreak of the war it simply required stricter regimentation in addition to a regulation of the relations between the last distributor and consumer. For this purpose, regional (provincial) food offices were established in the higher administrative regional departments and administrative district departments. In each case, these food offices consist of two departments, A and B.

Function of Food Offices

The function of the A food offices is supply. They are responsible for the proper management of agricultural production and have to take all necessary measures to ensure cultivation of the soil, good crops, breeding of livestock, the punctual delivery of farm produce, in addition to controlling commodities from the early stage of production to their distribution.

The B offices, on the other hand, have to regulate consumption. Their particular task is to estimate the demand for food and fodder in their respective districts, to distribute ration cards and to see to it that uniform regulations are issued for the whole Reich with respect to punctual and systematic distribution of foodstuffs and fodder. Regional food offices are responsible in their districts for supplying the population with food, and owners of livestock with fodder. Moreover, the regional food offices have to adjust and control the activities of the food offices in accordance with regulations issued by the Minister of Food and Agriculture.

The Ministry of Food and Agriculture exercises the state administrative functions over agricultural and food supply matters and approves plans for farm management and distribution of produce drawn up by the Central Marketing Association for the whole Reich. The sub-sections of the Central Associations and the offices of the agricultural estate are, for the duration of the war, incorporated in the food offices and in the regional food offices, so that those responsible for the agrarian policy may have at their disposal a perfectly organized, smoothly working system of administration.

Fair Distribution Made

German Food Economy today presents an aspect differing greatly from that in the Great War, for it is controlled by a uniform will. This same will can be quickly enforced through executives to the lowest competent office in the scale and to the last consumer. This vast machine, constructed in peacetime, was put into operation with lightning speed at the beginning of the war and has since made possible a fair distribution of commodities.

Again, in striking contrast to the Great War, Government control of the food market, and the introduction of ration cards started immediately on the outbreak of hostilities. A uniform system of rationing, applicable to the whole Reich, prevented any splitting up of the card system, the inevitable disadvantages of which were unpleasantly felt during the Great War. Since ration cards today are uniform throughout the Reich, the same quantity of rationed foodstuffs is procurable by holders of ration cards at any provision shop in any town.

System Complicated

Germany's rationing system is complicated, because its function is not limited to giving each person the same commodity in the interest of justice, but to allowing each person what is his due. Thus, the German system of controlling consumption is characterized by the way in which various ages are considered. The criterion for this step was the difference in the amount of food required by the body at the different stages of its development (young infants, children, adolescents, adults).

However, nothing was done in this connection by rule of thumb, although from the administrative point of view, this would have simplified matters considerably. In the case of sugar, jam, farinaceous foodstuffs and eggs this differentiation between ages was not applied and all consumers accordingly received the same ration cards for these commodities. In the case of bread, meat and fats, however, it was found necessary to differentiate between the needs of the body at different periods of life.

Thus, it was not considered desirable to make these rations uniform for all ages. Had this been the case, the rations would have had to correspond to the average needs of everybody, with the result that young infants and small children would have received quantities of bread, meat and fats far in excess of their requirements. This would have been a state of affairs that could not possibly be conscientiously contemplated by those responsible for the victualling of the nation.

Special Cards Issued

On the other hand, a uniform rationing of the foodstuffs in question would not have done justice to the needs of growing children and adolescents in the critical years of their development when their need of bread and fat is greater. Thus, in order to give each individual the ration he requires for the conservation of his health and productive capacity, as well as for the further development of the body, those responsible for the rationing of food decided at the very outset to meet physiological requirements by allowing rations for certain ages.

In addition, it was necessary to take into consideration the separate requirements of the various stages of life with respect to bread, meat and fats respectively. For this reason, special ration cards were issued for each group.

Again, it was necessary to take into consideration those adults who, by reason of their occupation, required a larger quantity of food. These are mainly workers in heavy industries, those whose manual work involves great physical strain, those who have long working hours, long distances to travel to and from their places of work, or are on night shifts. All these workers receive special rations of bread, meat and fat according to their physical needs.

Extra Ration Coupons

The quantities allowed are again graded in groups corresponding to the kind of work engaged in. For instance, the man working 10 hours on night shift has a smaller ration than the man doing heavy work, and he, in turn, has less than the man engaged in the heaviest industry. Such workers receive extra ration coupons in addition to the ordinary ration cards.

The large coupons on ration cards are intended primarily for purchasing in shops. However, ration cards contain coupons available for small quantities of food, such as bread, meat, and fat coupons, and are suitable for use in restaurants. For travelers and regular customers at restaurants special ration coupons are issued. In addition, ration coupons for members of the forces on leave are issued in the form of cards for one, two, three, four, five, and six days as the case may be. If leave should exceed seven days, one card is issued, which is then available for the length of leave granted.

These ration cards are a convenient means of obtaining provisions for those on leave from some national service or other, and who ordinarily have no ration cards because they are provided for en masse. These persons either belong to one of the fighting services or defense organizations apart from the forces, or to the Labor Service, youth employes living in camps and provided for as a community, and finally inmates and personnel of institutions and homes. Moreover, in certain other cases, ration cards of this kind are issued after inquiry into circumstances.

Rations Adequate

Rations are absolutely adequate. In the case of certain commodities, quantities are even plentiful. This applies in particular to meat and fats, concerning which Germany's enemies did some wishful thinking in expecting a shortage in just these very foods. The war has now lasted two years and in comparing the German food situation as it is now with conditions prevailing in the Great War, it will be found that the meat ration is almost double and fat three and half times more than was distributed during the same period in the last war.

Moreover, whereas during the Great War rations could not always be distributed, or at least only in part, because of a shortage in certain commodities, every German today knows he will receive the rations he is entitled to. This has been made possible by the food economic organization described above, which guarantees both markets and the retail supply of foodstuffs sufficient to meet the demand of holders of ration cards.

This, then, is the secret of German food economy. In order to ensure that the retailer receives sufficient goods to meet his customer's demands, a document known as a supply permit (Bezugschein) had to be inserted in the various peacetime stages of production and distribution (producer, worker-up, manufacturer, dealer). The last distributor receives one original and two duplicates of this supply permit from the food office, corresponding to the number of ration coupons he has collected from his customers.

Two Different Purposes

The retailer, on presenting the original document to his wholesale dealer, receives a certain quantity of goods. The first duplicate, in addition to its controlling function, records the relation between the stages of distribution. It consists of two parts for two different purposes. The first part is simply a copy of the original supply permit. The retailer must hand it in to the wholesale dealer as a receipt for the goods supplied. Attached to this first duplicate of the supply permit is a detachable form to be filled in by the wholesale dealer to the effect that he

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TIMES BOOK SHELF

By K. KINDERMANN

Survey of India

DIE INDER by Alfons Vaeth S. J. Publishers Herder & Co. Freiburg im Breisgau. 295 pages with 8 pictures and 2 maps. 8.40 RM.

Approximately a sixth part of mankind is living in India. This mixture of peoples and tribes generally called Indians has obtained the highest religious and cultural influences in history during the past 3,000 years. In the various fields of spiritual life Indians are participating by admirable and wonderful contributions, thus reminding often of the Greek genius, while they are sharply opposed on the other side to the Hellenic spirit because of the peculiarity of their own cultural conception.

Since the time of Homerus westerners used to look at India as a country of miracles and mysteries, and, in modern times, many believe to have discovered there an Eldorado of fabulous wealth and opulence. The real understanding of India began only as late as the 19th century, when international collaboration developed an intrinsic knowledge of the religion, philosophy, history, literature and art of the vast sub-continent.

Popular Introduction

Literature on India, therefore, has become so enormous that one encounters considerable difficulty in recommending books to make this mysterious country easily understandable to the general public, for it needs wise and careful selection of wide-spread data collected by indefatigable scholars. Such an attempt was successfully made by Alfons Vaeth, of the Society of Jesus, among the members of which are leading experts in varied branches of science. He lived about nine years in India, where he got first-hand knowledge of the country and of the peoples, and, inspired by a feeling of sympathy, composed some time later a popular survey on India and the Indians, showing especially what Indian culture has given to mankind.

This book appears to be very timely, because it introduces the reader to the shortest way in objectively understanding this interesting subject. The author gives nothing but an outline, and probably he was compelled to omit many details which one would like to know. It goes without saying that the contribution is not for the use of experts, but its aim can be clearly understood. The reader will easily be induced to further studies, for which purpose a well-chosen selection of other works is enumerated in the appendix.

Greek Statesmanship

SOLON: DICHTUNGEN by Eberhard Preime Samtliche Fragmente, griechisch und deutsch. Publishers Ernst Heimeran Verlag, Munchen. 68 pages. 2.50 RM.

Among the great European statesmen of classical antiquity whose memory will last for ever in history as well as in poetry, the Athenian statesman Solon, living at the time of Emperor Jimmu, is worthy of our special interest, for he resembles our modern epoch so much agitated by political and spiritual struggles, and he found a new ethical conception which he accomplished successfully by a social performance. Thus, Solon must be regarded to be a man of incessant actuality. As the author of didactic verse, he was early included among the Seven Sages, and although only sparse fragments exist, we are still able to discover the leading idea of this first European political reformer, the notion of justice.

The new edition of all his fragments with a German translation belongs to the collection of the works of ancient authors edited by an enthusiastic admirer of the Greek and Roman antiquity, Ernst Heimeran in Munich, who is duly entitled to be called one of those idealistic publishers who regardless of personal sacrifices go their once chosen way. The great number of reprinted editions show that he was right to do so.

Solon's Life Work

Solon's first public service to his small country was the recovery of Salamis from the Megarian invaders. Since a law forbade any reference to the lost island, Solon feigned madness and reciting an inflammatory poem on the market-place of Athens, he persuaded the people to attack the enemy who were entirely expelled. After this unexpected political success which made Solon at once the leader of the city, he was summoned by all classes unanimously to find a remedy for the accumulated political discontent of the nation.

Hence his famous economic and constitutional reforms which have so much delighted posterity by their wise laws. It was at that time very necessary to readjust the economic balance and to provide against the evil of capitalistic predominance. In order to bolster the economy, he introduced the first prevention of export trade except in olive oil, thus laying the foundation of the establishment of Athenian national industry which brought the future commercial greatness of the inhabitants.

The work of Solon expressed by his poetical fragments as well as by his laws, throws light upon the social conditions of Athens at the time. It would be advisable to augment the small book by giving the Greek and German text of all testimonies dealing with his life. The reader would surely be very thankful.

Synopsis of

CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

SEINEN (Youth)
1911-12

By OGAI MORI

This novel is a scrupulous portrayal of the path of life taken by a young man filled with ardent hopes and determination, at the beginning of the Meiji-forties (1907) when constructive aims of life were all but lost sight of.

The leading character is a youth named Junichi Koizumi, who left his home province for Tokyo with the object of becoming a novelist. He had studied the French language under a French tutor after graduating from a rural middle school and taken up a further study on his own account by delving into books and magazines which he ordered from bookshops of France recommended by his tutor.

He had hopes of making a name for himself in the city. He came into contact with a number of people of many walks of life. There was Oishi, the leading novelist of the day. Kondo, a magazine writer, was another. So was an art student named Sedo. Omura, a medical undergraduate, became his friend. Two women became involved in his life: O-yuki, daughter of a banker, and Reiko, the widow of Sakai Sensei,* his elder who had come to Tokyo from his own province.

Invitation Declined

Junichi called on Oishi with a letter of introduction which had been given to him when he left his native place. Kondo happened at the time to be with Oishi, and the latter was debating on the subject of Naturalist writers and something about their emulators. Oishi saw Junichi readily enough, but did not bother to open the letter of introduction. Nor did he inquire as to the purpose of Junichi's visit. He merely invited him to lunch, then left for his newspaper office with a final "come and see me again." At first Junichi had declined the invitation to lunch, saying he was not hungry, but the great novelist rebuked him with "aren't you lying?" and from then until the time of their parting his manner was so gruff that Junichi could not but feel greatly surprised.

Having observed Oishi's mode of living in his boarding-house, Junichi disliked boarding-houses in general. So he rented a small house near Ueno, where he obtained the help of his landlord's wife and aged mother in looking after the ordinary details of housekeeping. He thus made the acquaintance of O-yuki, daughter of a family for whom his landlord's wife had formerly worked. O-yuki told him, "You don't seem to be a man who has come out of the country," praising his manner of speech which betrayed but a slight provincial accent. In such a way their friendship grew, yet his diffidence was such that he could barely manage to say such things, for instance, as "The sparrow is drinking water, isn't it?

One day Omura, his friend of middle school days, whom he had met again on the day he called on Oishi, came to see him. Sedo invited him to visit a young men's club called "Judas Iscarjot." It happened that the famous author Takuseki was lecturing there on the subject of Ibsen's view of individualism. While Takuseki set great store by the liberation of the individual as set forth in A Doll's House, he valued the idealism of Brandes the more highly, stressing that a new, self-conceived ethics must precede the adoption of individualism.

Not Highly Impressed

To Junichi, who had long since—from the time he was living in the country—realized the necessity of pursuing a life of personal freedom unfettered by the traditional customs in which he had been bred, this lecture had the effect of unburdening something in his heart, especially after he had been flustered by Oishi's unbridled manner. Still he did not fully, nor clearly, comprehend its import. The audience, too, did not seem to be so highly impressed, and there was not much applause when the lecture came to a close. There was some discussion about the eminent writer Oson, who was considered the equal of Takuseki; but he proved to be very unpopular. After all, aside from renewing his friendship with Omura, this occasion did not turn out to be so profitable to Junichi.

Omura warned him against Sedo. Then, on the night of the presentation of Ibsen's John Gabriel Borkman at the Yurakuza—an epochal event in the dramatic annals of the Meiji era—Junichi met Reiko, the widow of Sakai Sensei, and was fascinated in spite of himself by the strangely seductive powers that lay hidden in the depth of her eyes. Since the widow was with Omura that evening, she parted with him nonchalantly enough. But some time later Junichi himself visited her. He was in great agitation but persuaded himself, or rather yielded to the lie, that he was calling at the home of his former elder (her late husband) to borrow a few French books. When he returned to his home he was no longer what might be termed a virtuous man. He became a prey to a strangely intoxicated feeling and mental agony.

Empty Life Continued

Once, while going with Omura on a visit to Omiya, Junichi espied the woman educator Eiko Takabatake on the same train, and her rigid manner so amazed him that he began a discussion with his companion about Weininger's view of woman. Junichi, in the course of the discussion, thought he discovered in the widow Reiko a prototype of the prostitute, and could not help feeling depressed about it. His friend Omura, unaware of what was troubling him, deplored his passive attitude toward life and advised him to take a more active and optimistic

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* Sensei is an honorific with which one addresses, or alludes to, a person who imparts knowledge, be he teacher, scholar, or anyone in an honored profession.

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